

ADWR's Land Subsidence Monitoring Program
Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR)

Brian D. Conway

Hydrology Division

Geophysics/Surveying Unit



ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT
OF WATER
RESOURCES



Image courtesy of the Canadian Center for Remote Sensing



**SUBSIDENCE
AREA**

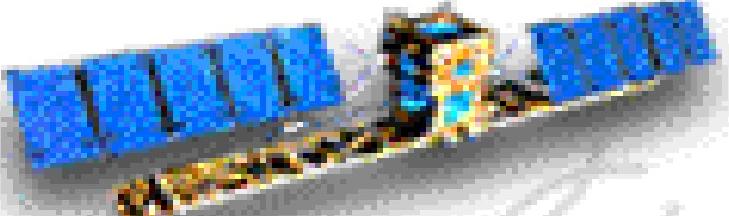


**NOTICE
EARTH FISSURE
POSSIBLE ROADHAZARD
USE CAUTION**

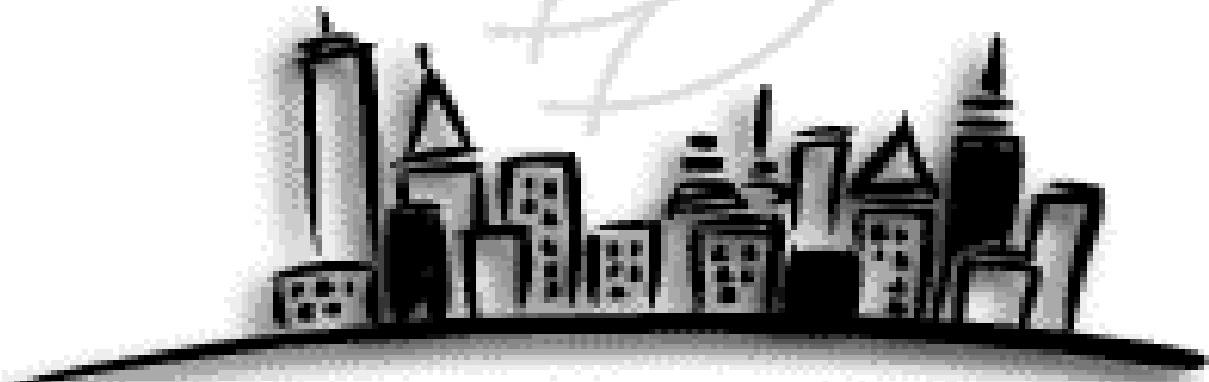


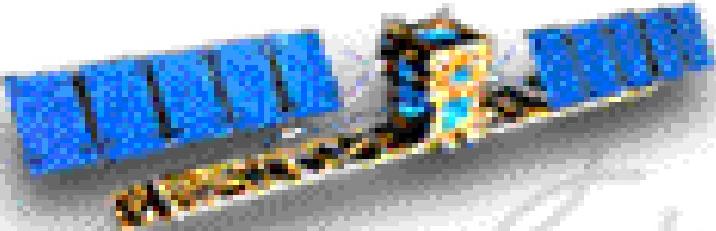
STOP



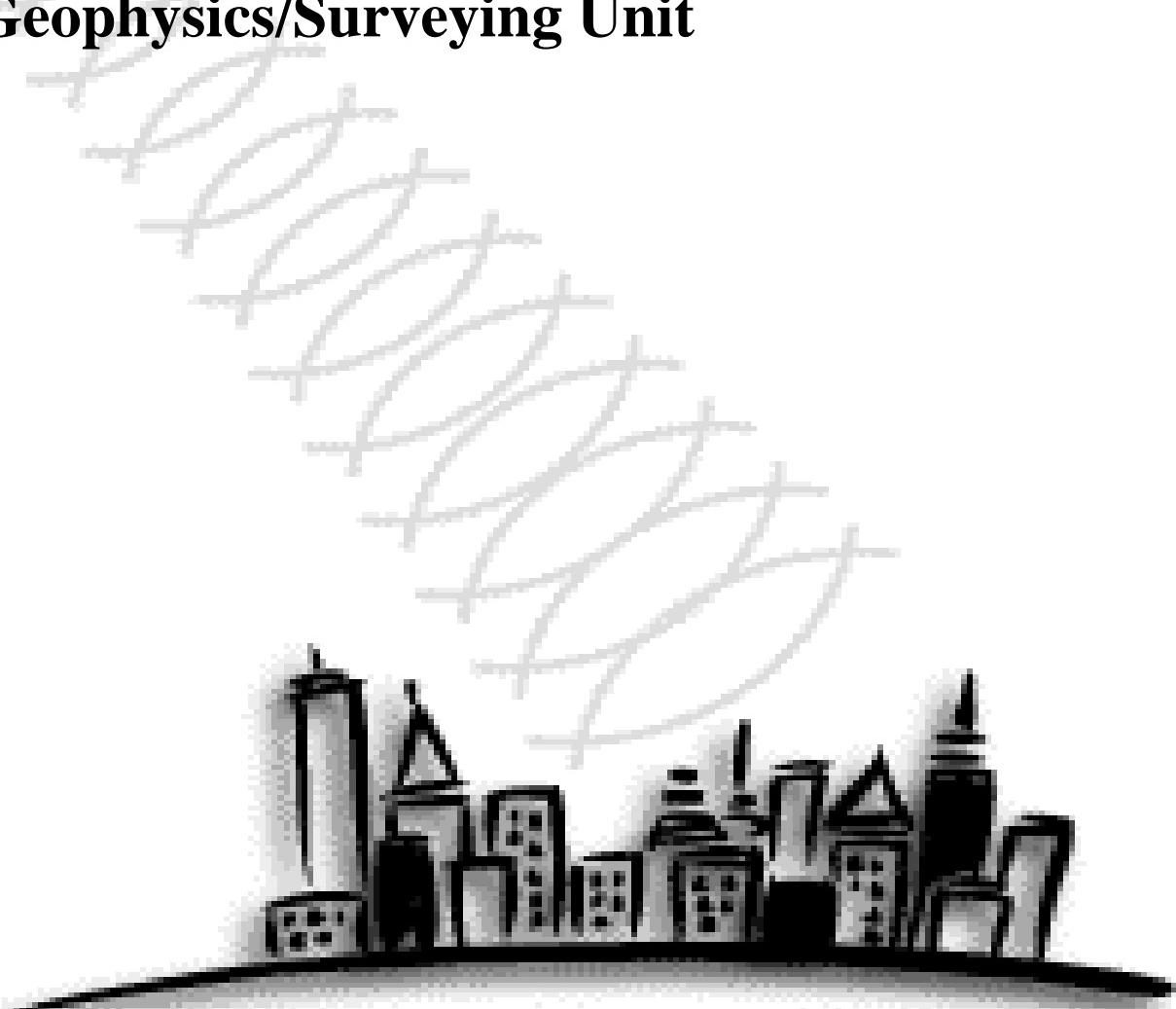


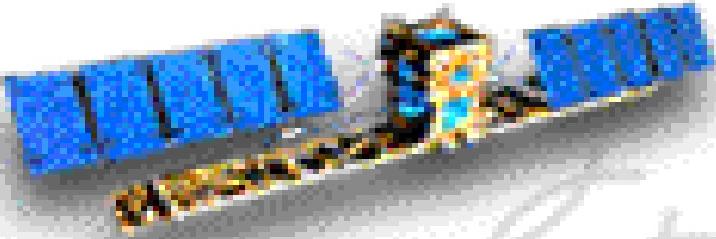
Topics Discussed

1. What is Land Subsidence (Land Subsidence 101)
 2. Brief history of ADWR's land subsidence monitoring program.
 3. Discuss SAR and InSAR technology.
 4. Discuss the applications of InSAR for land subsidence monitoring and other projects.
- 



Geophysics/Surveying Unit

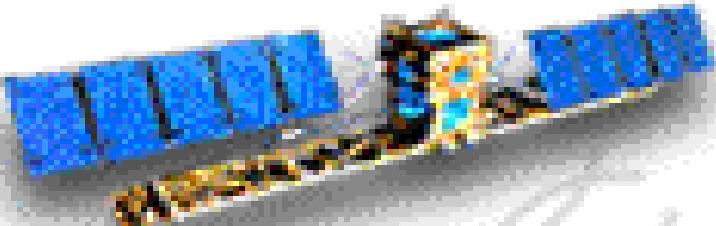




Geophysics/Surveying Unit

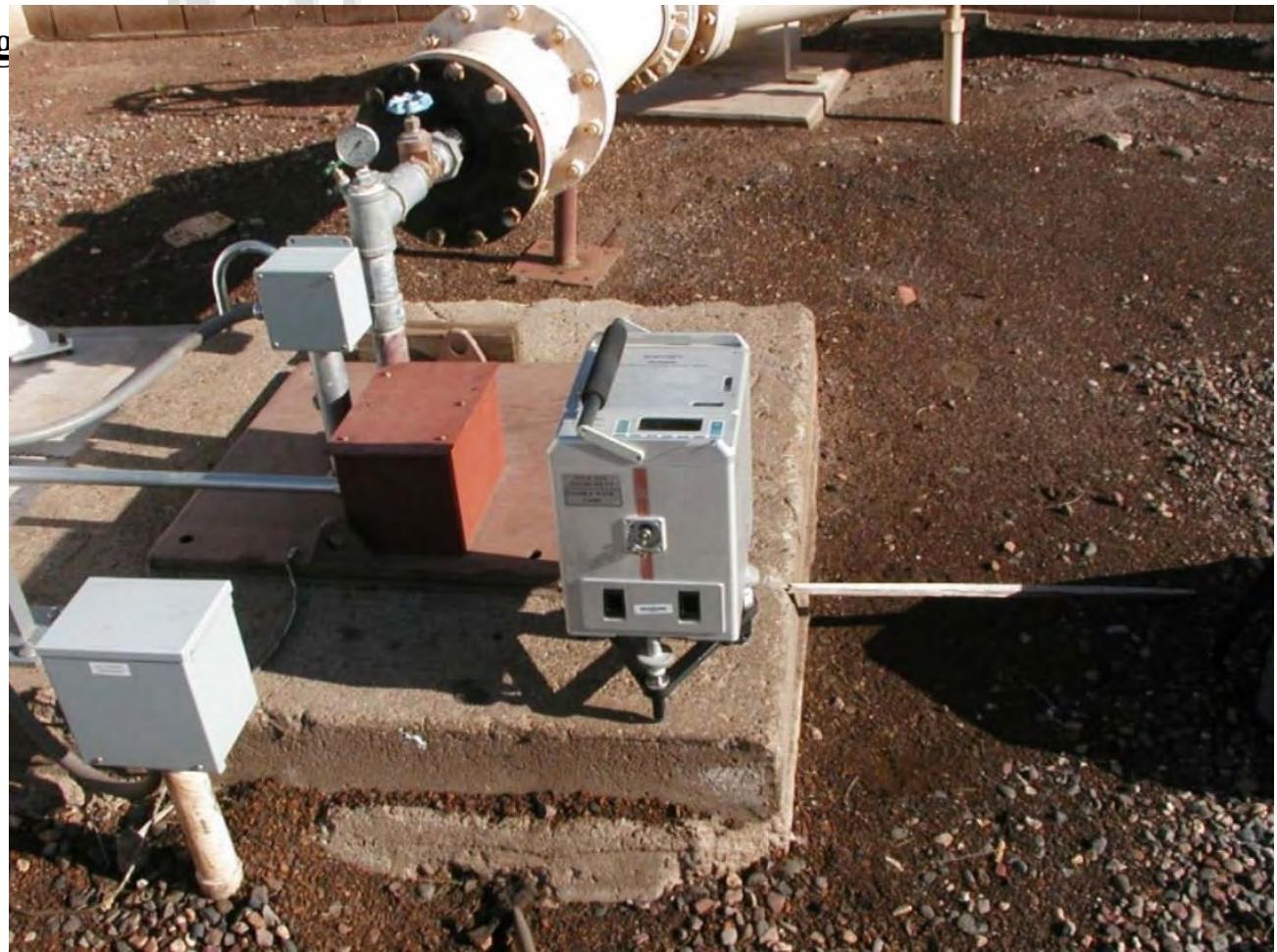
- Gravity surveying for aquifer storage monitoring.

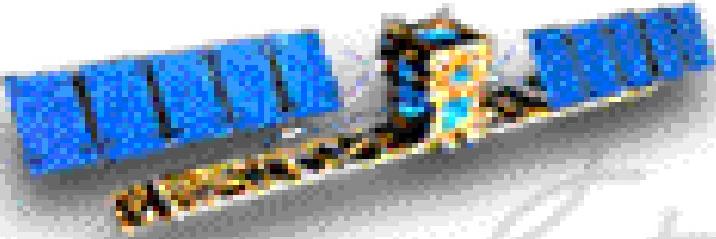




Geophysics/Surveying Unit

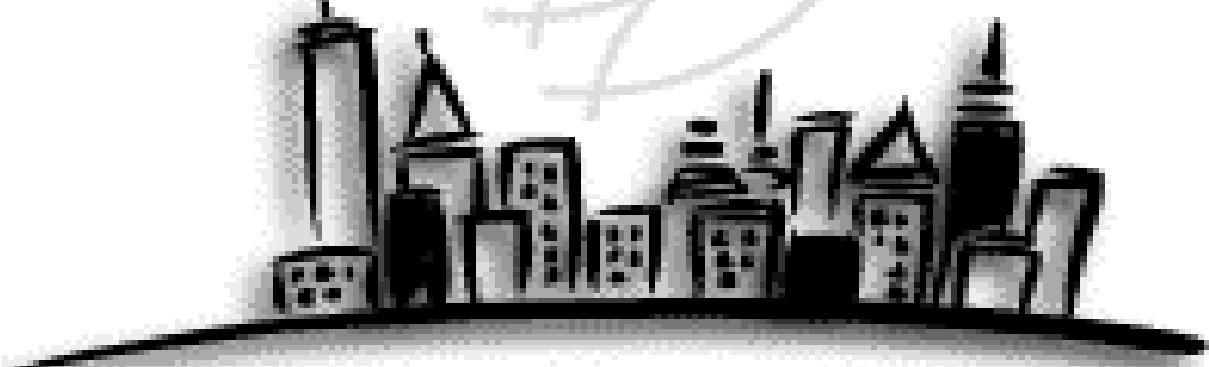
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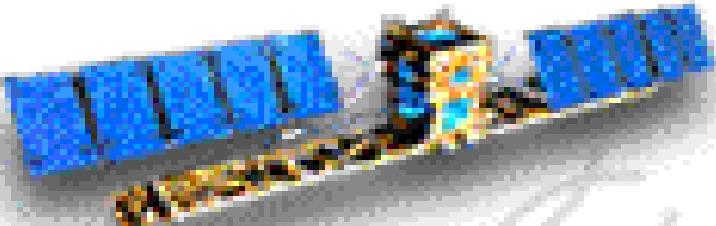




Geophysics/Surveying Unit

- Gravity surveying for aquifer storage monitoring.
- Gravity surveying for depth-to-bedrock modeling and water-in-storage estimates.

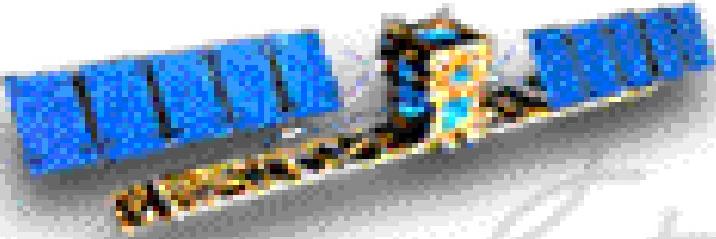




Geophysics/Surveying Unit

- Gravity surveying
- Gravity surveying estimates.

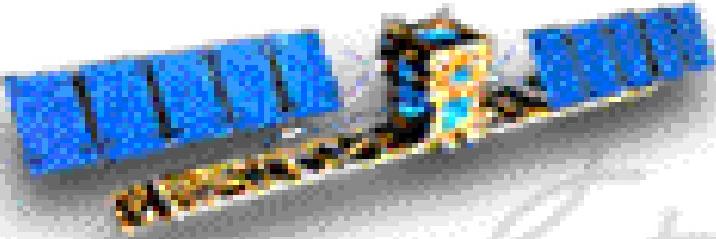




Geophysics/Surveying Unit

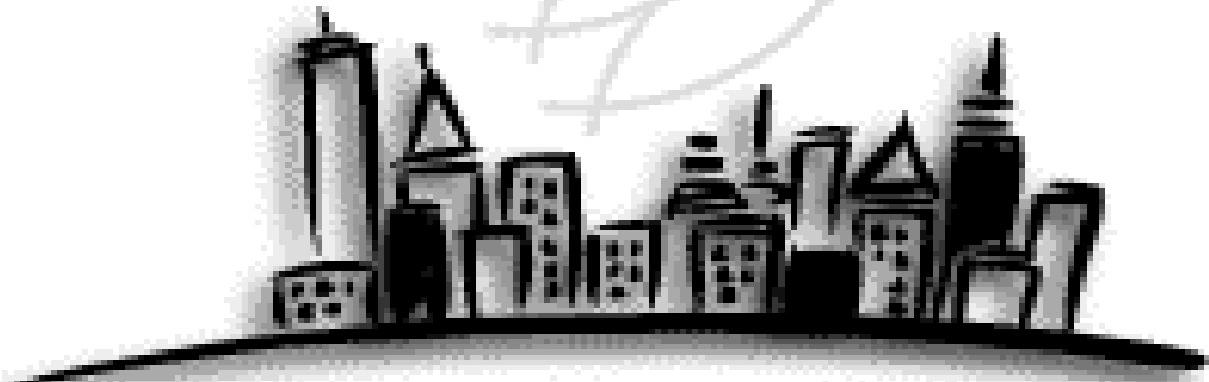
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- Gravity surveying to obtain hydraulic parameters for use in groundwater models.

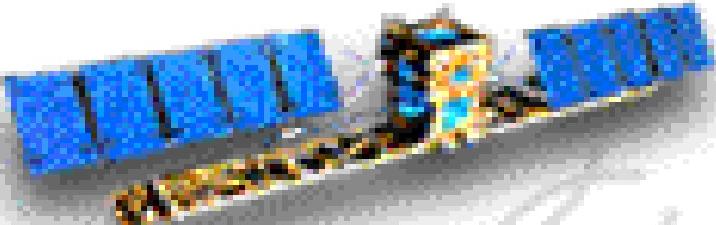




Geophysics/Surveying Unit

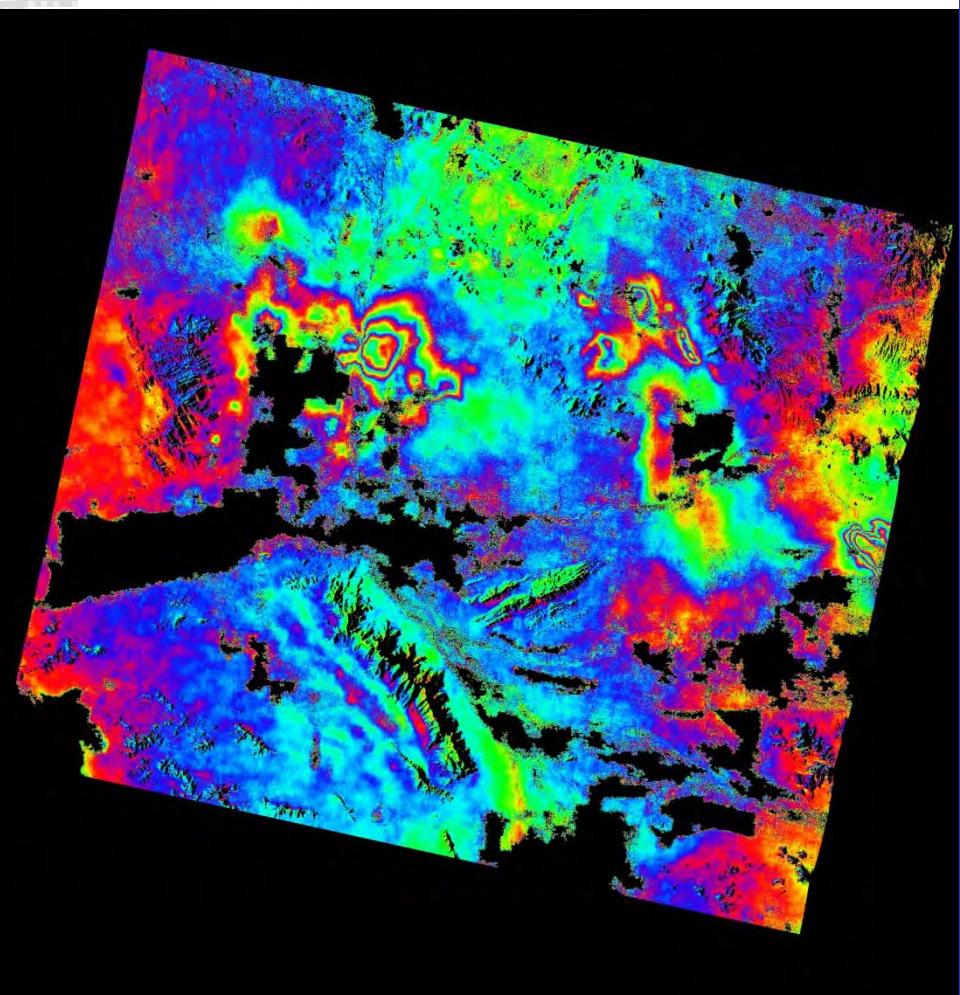
- Gravity surveying for aquifer storage monitoring.
- Gravity surveying for depth-to-bedrock modeling and water-in-storage estimates.
- Gravity surveying to obtain hydraulic parameters for use in groundwater models.
- Collect, process, and analyze InSAR data for land subsidence monitoring.

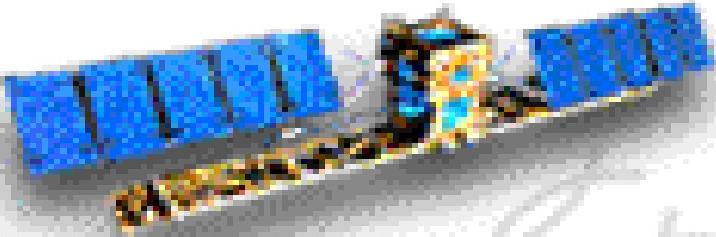




Geophysics/Surveying Unit

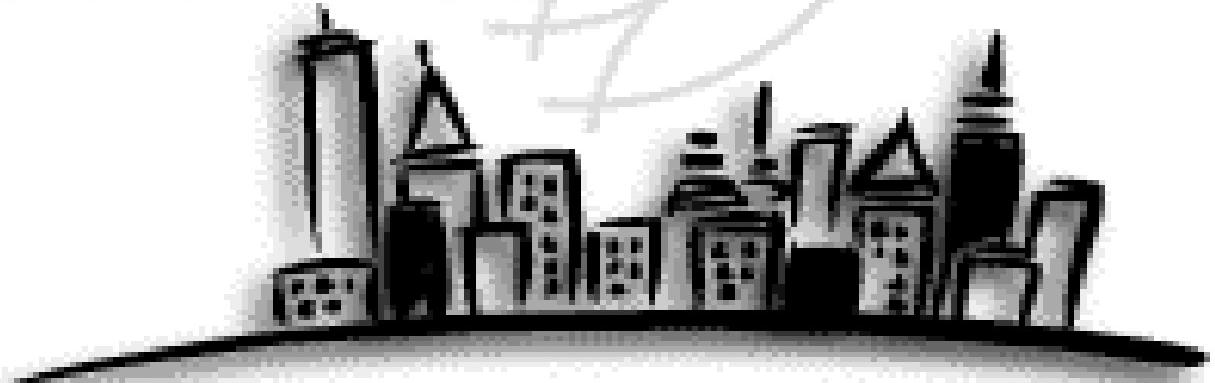
- Gravity surveying for aquifer storage and recovery studies.
- Gravity surveying for depth-to-bedrock and thickness estimates.
- Gravity surveying to obtain hydrogeological models.
- Collect, process, and analyze InSAR data.

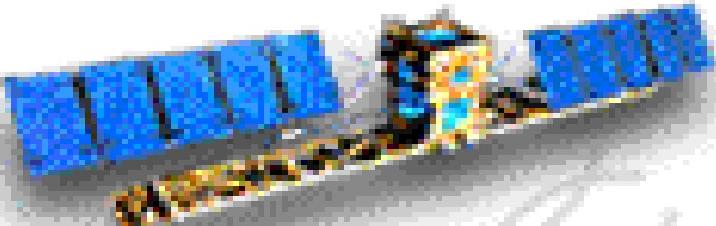




Geophysics/Surveying Unit

- Gravity surveying for aquifer storage monitoring.
- Gravity surveying for depth-to-bedrock modeling and water-in-storage estimates.
- Gravity surveying to obtain hydrologic parameters for use in groundwater models.
- Collect, process, and analyze InSAR data for land subsidence monitoring.
- GPS surveying to support land subsidence monitoring, aquifer storage monitoring, WQARF program, transducer program and other ADWR programs.



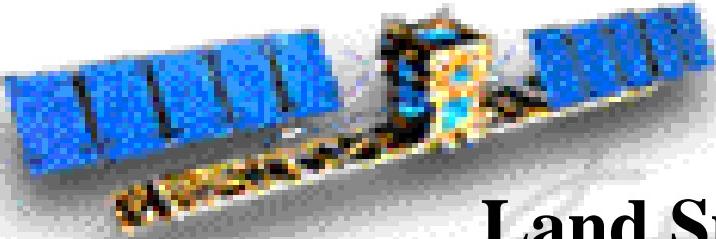


Geophysics/Surveying Unit

monitoring.

modeling and water-in-storage



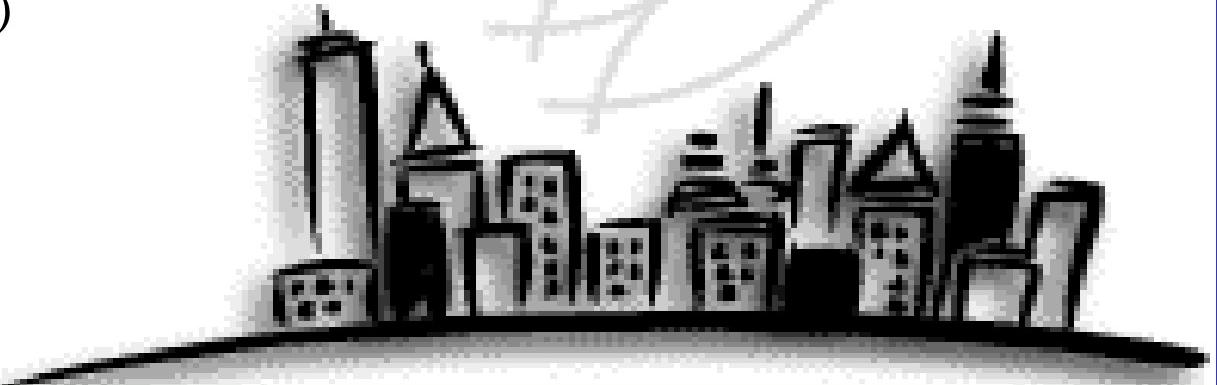


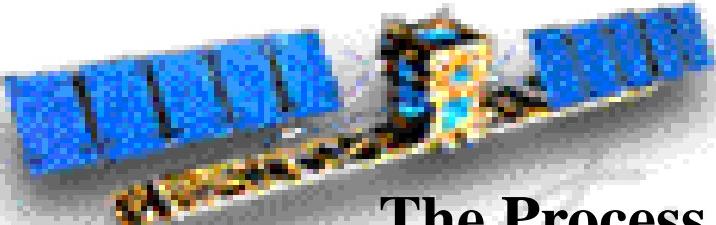
Land Subsidence 101

- Land subsidence is the lowering of the land-surface from changes that take place underground.

Human activities that cause land subsidence:

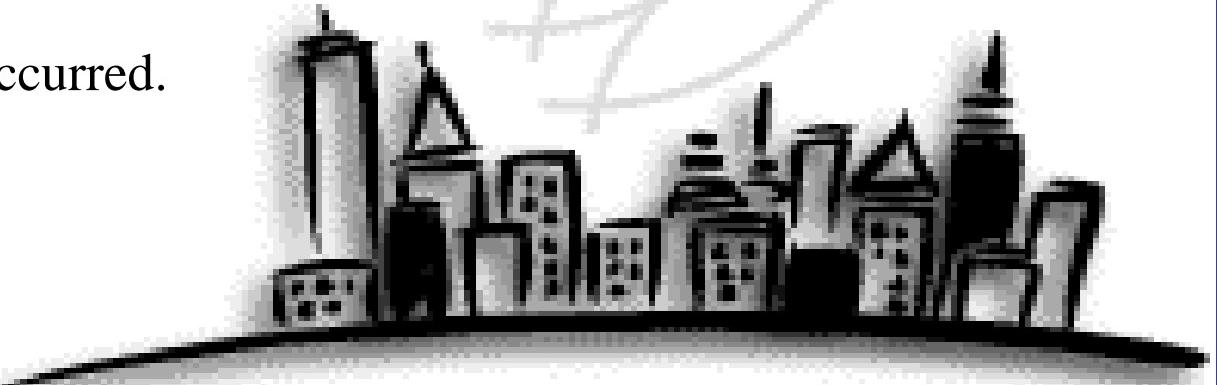
- The Pumping of water, oil and gas from reservoirs beneath the ground
- Dissolution of limestone aquifer (Sinkholes)
- Collapse of underground mines
- Drainage of organic soils and initial wetting of dry soils (hydrocompaction)

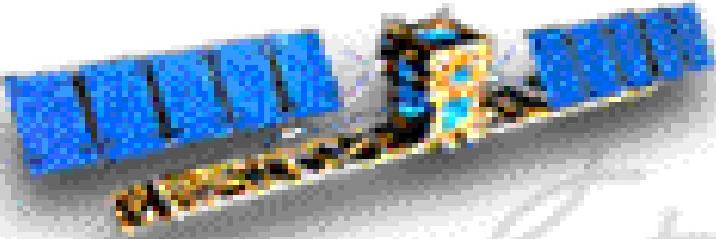




The Process of Land Subsidence

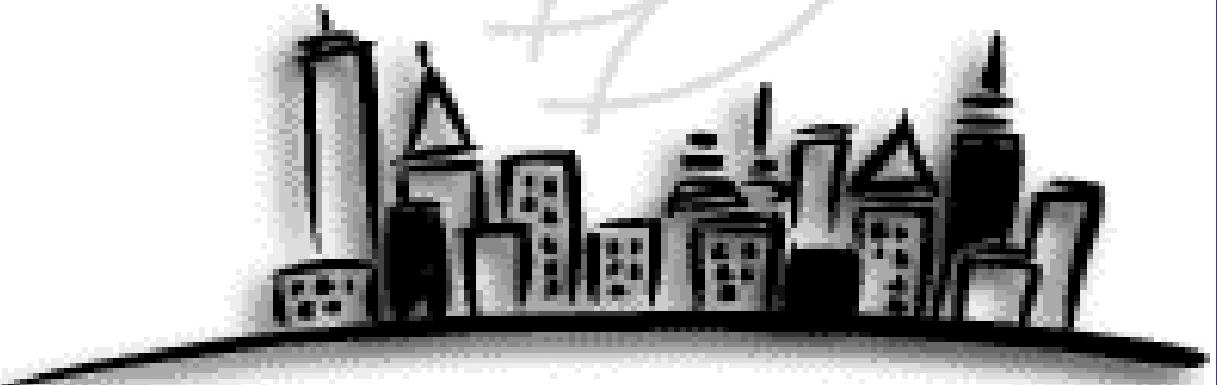
- Water is removed from pore spaces between grains of sand and gravel.
- Smaller grain material (silt and clay) are found in these pore spaces
- As the water is removed from the pore spaces, the water pressure is lowered, resulting in the drainage of water from the clay and silt.
- The reduced water pressure creates a loss of support for the clay and/or silt materials, resulting in compression and compaction.
- Subsidence Has Occurred.

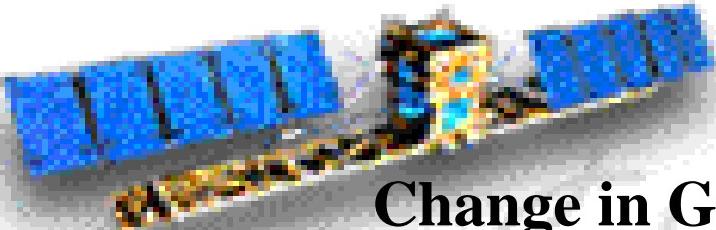




Subsidence within Arizona is due to the historical groundwater withdrawal (pumping) of aquifer systems.

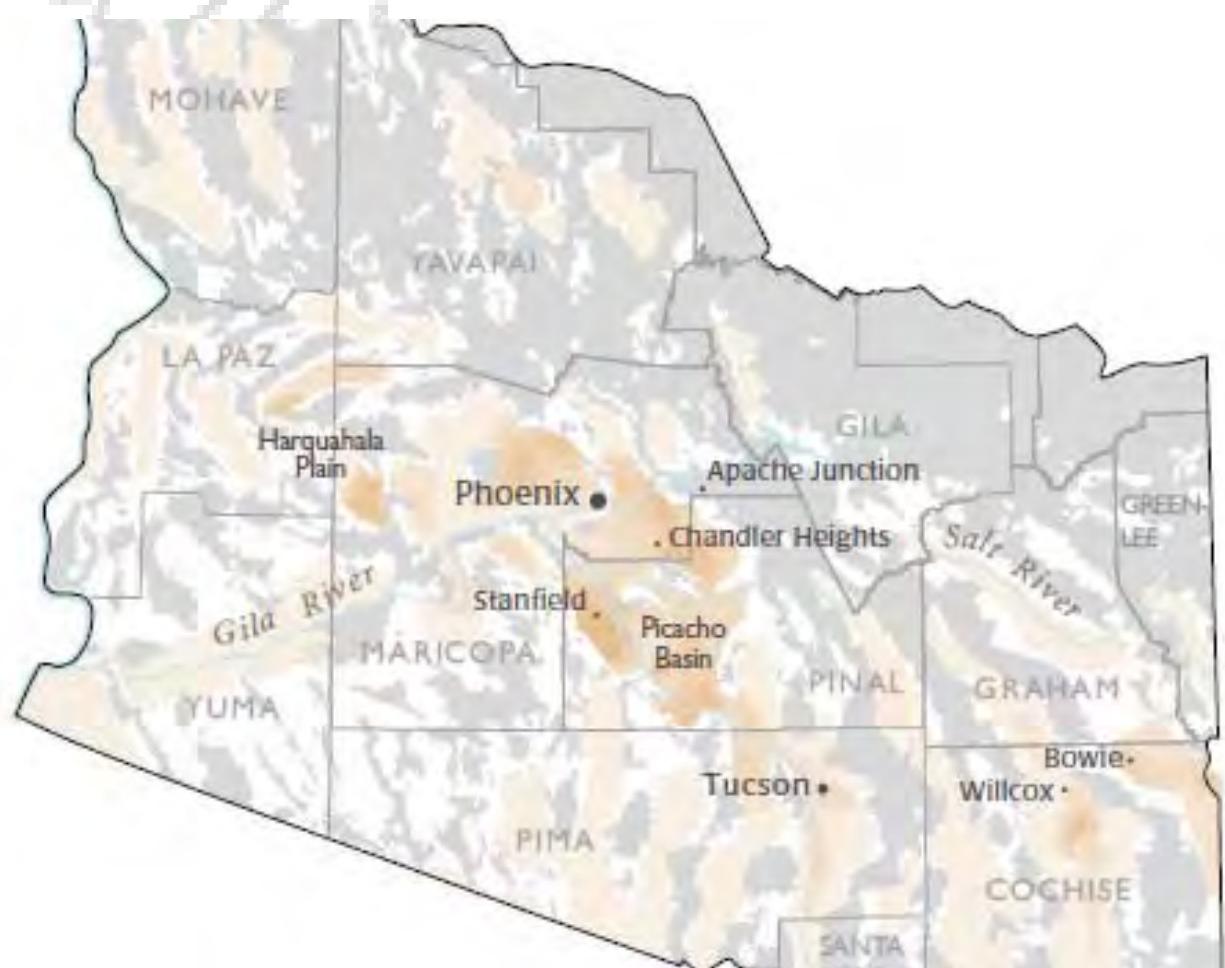
- Groundwater levels have dropped as much as 400 feet in areas around Arizona since the 1900's.
- The geologic composition of the basins of Arizona consists of gravel, sand, clay, salt, and silt.

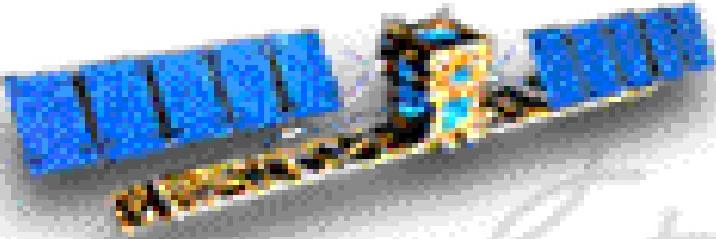




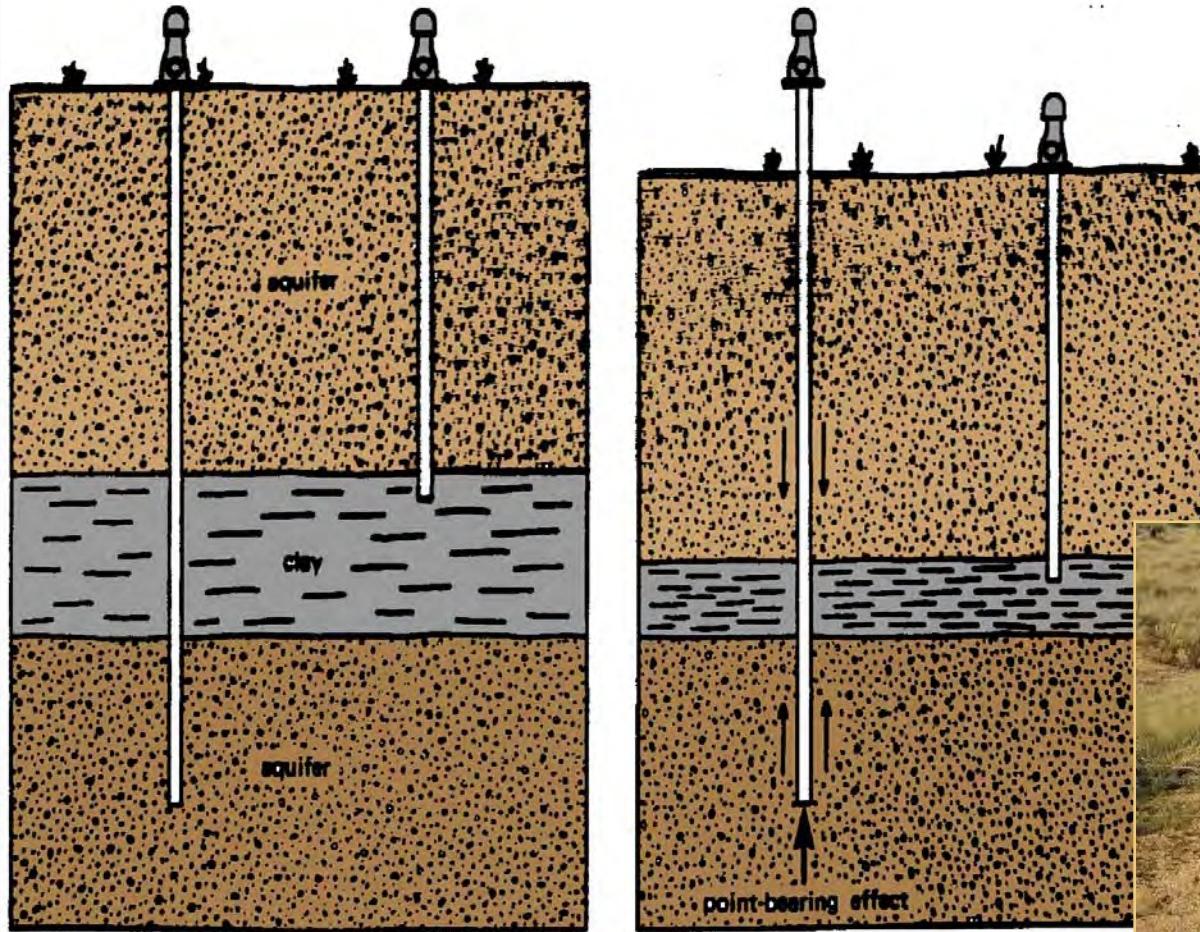
Change in Groundwater Levels in Central and Southern Arizona Between 1900 and 1980

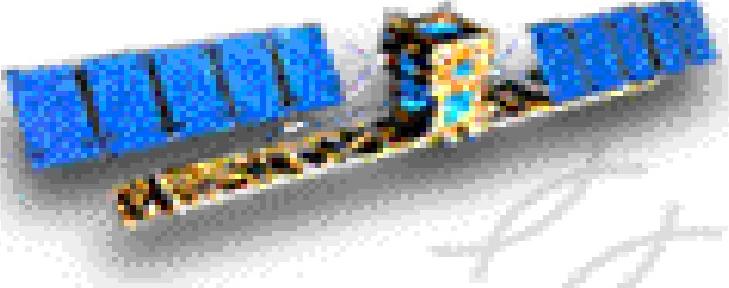
WATER-LEVEL DECLINE
Predevelopment to 1980



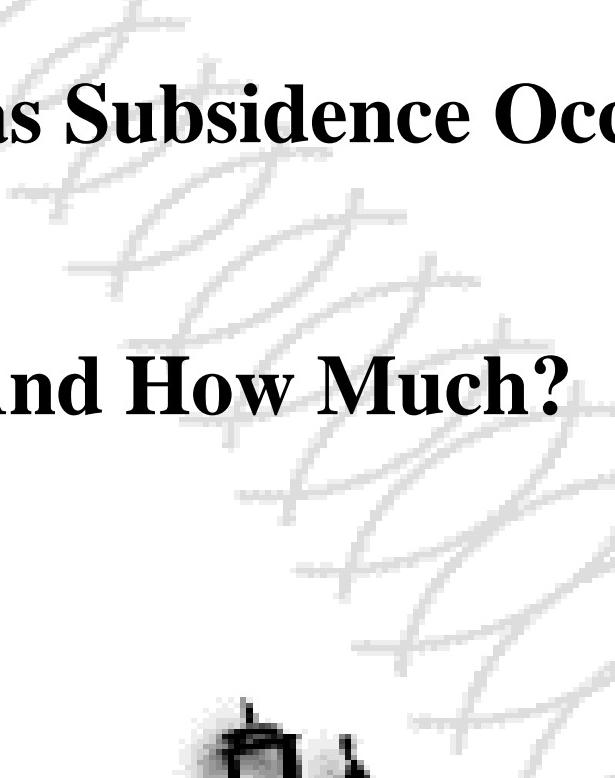


Land Subsidence and Groundwater Withdrawal





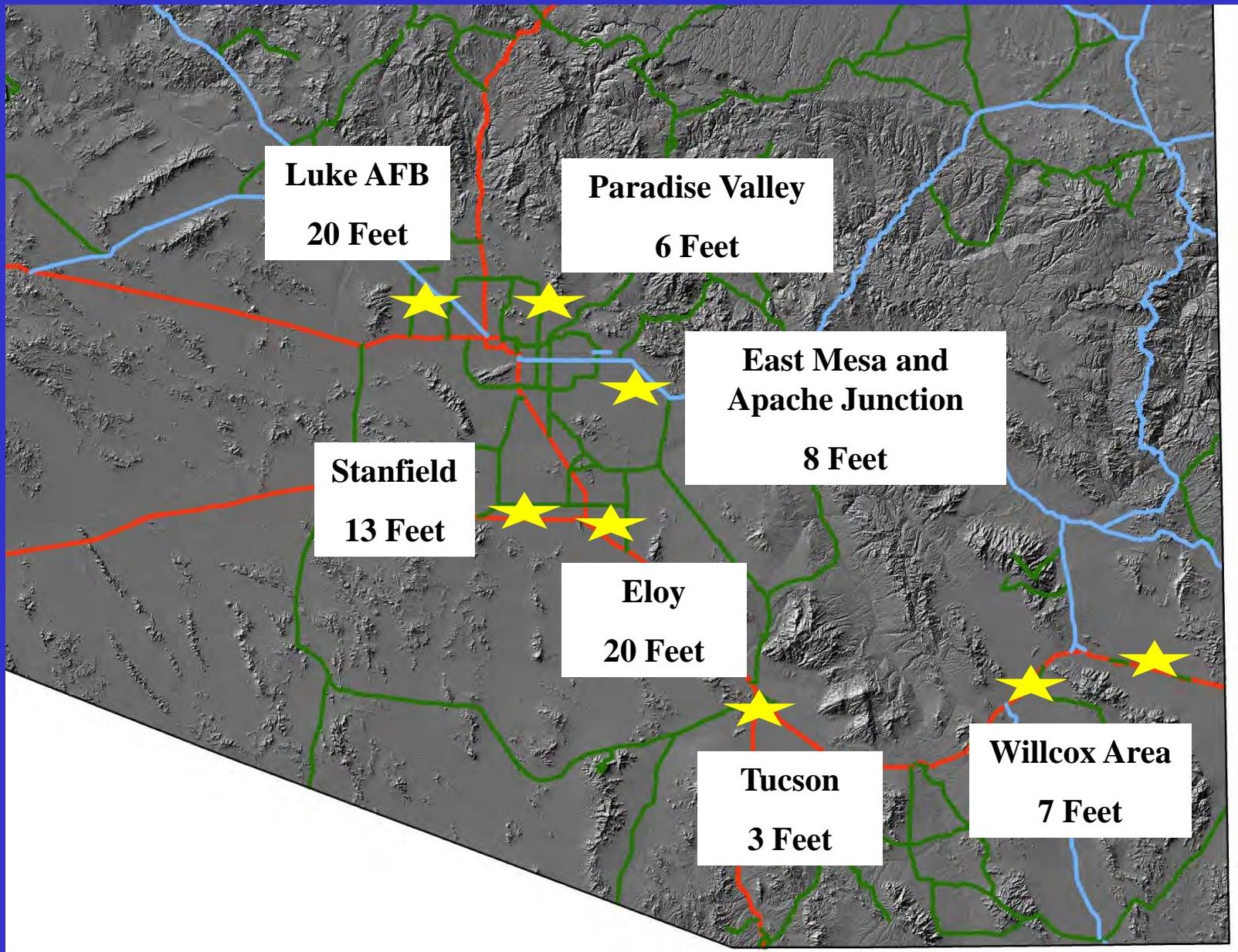
Where Has Subsidence Occurred?



And How Much?

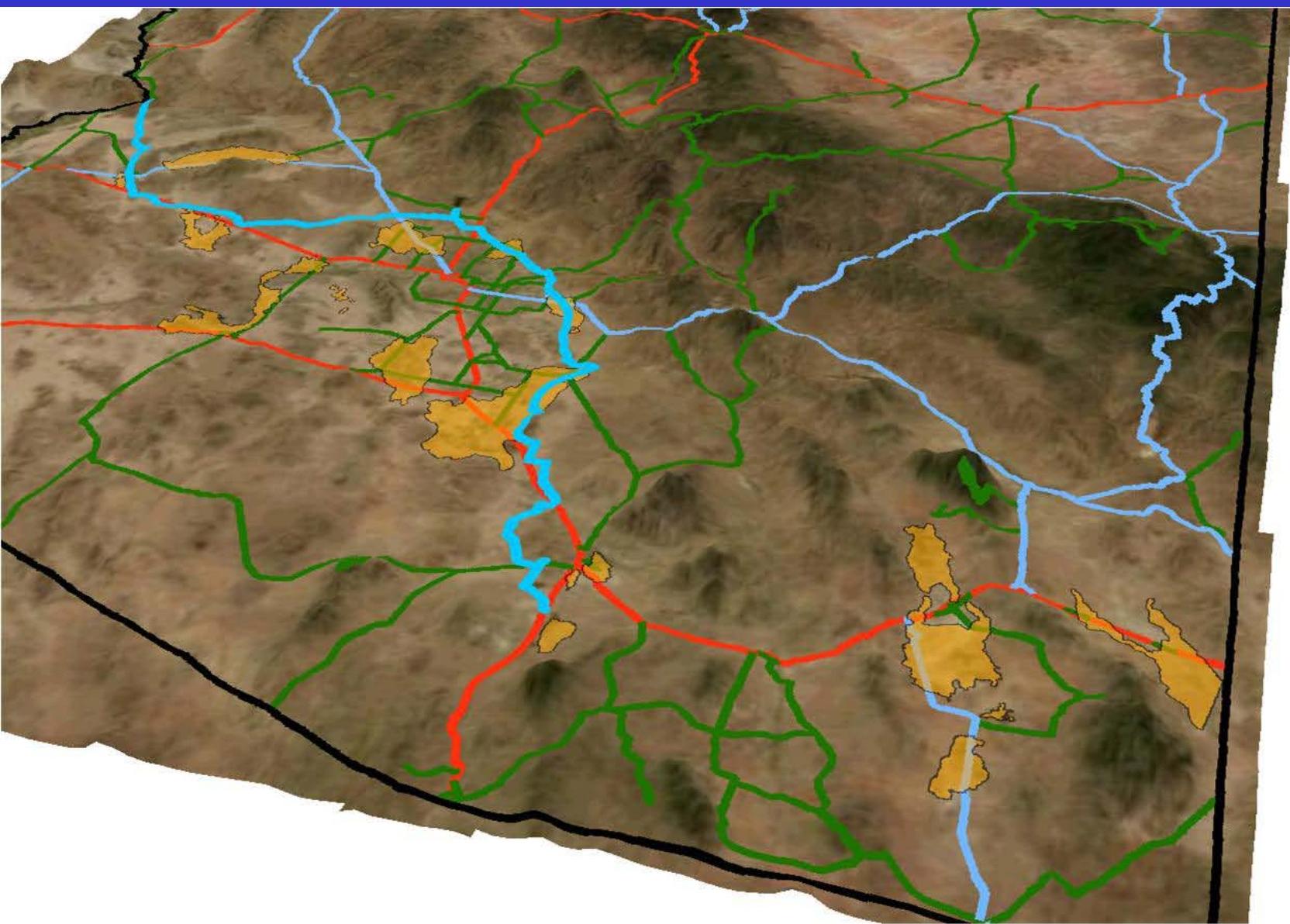


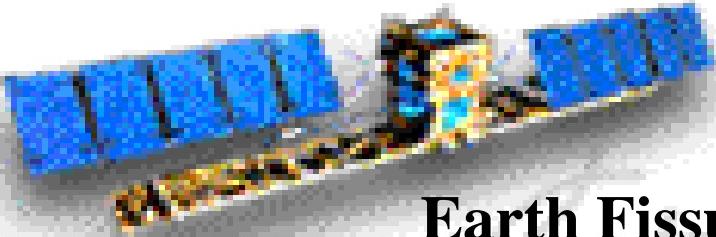
Where and How Much?



The background features a stylized aerial view of a city skyline at night, with numerous skyscrapers and buildings illuminated in shades of blue, white, and yellow. A series of thin, light-grey lines form a winding path or flight trajectory across the sky, starting from the top left and curving down towards the horizon. The overall composition is minimalist and modern.

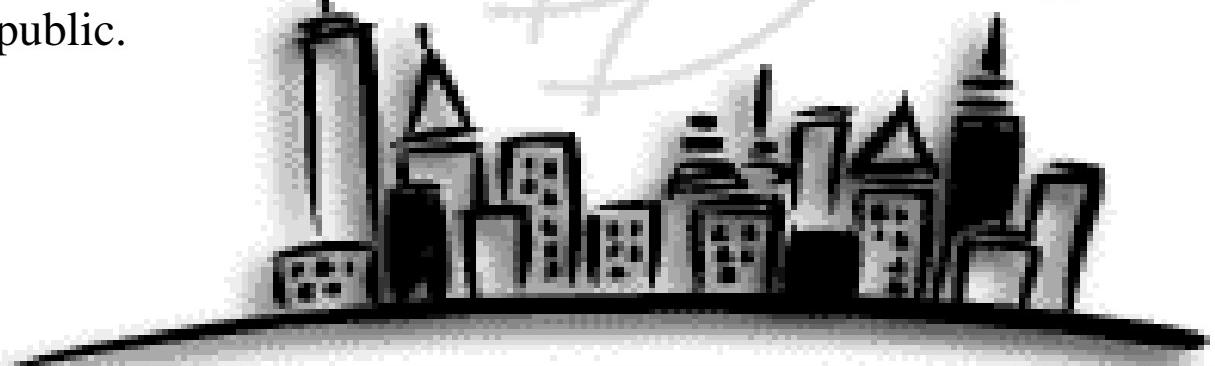
Aerial Flight of Land Subsidence Areas throughout Central and Southern Arizona





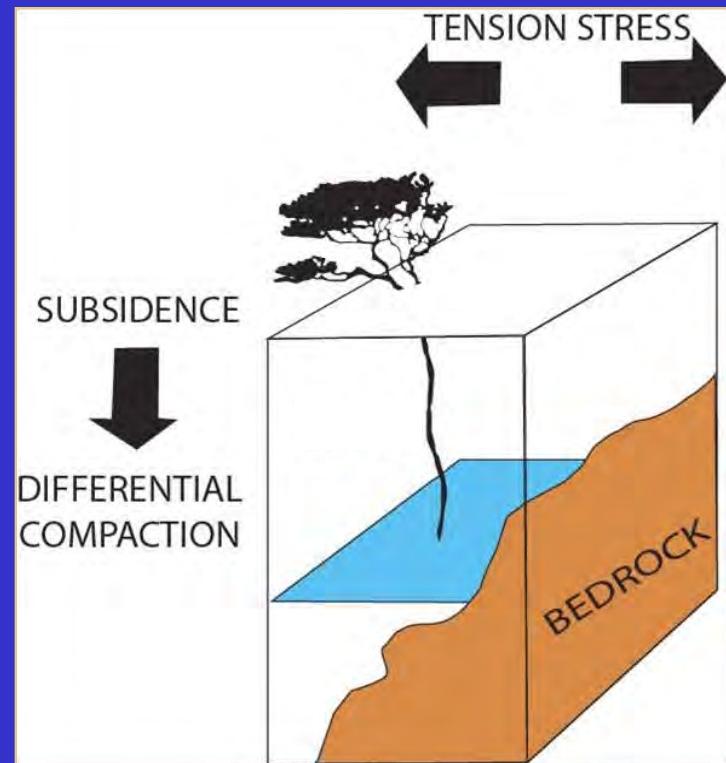
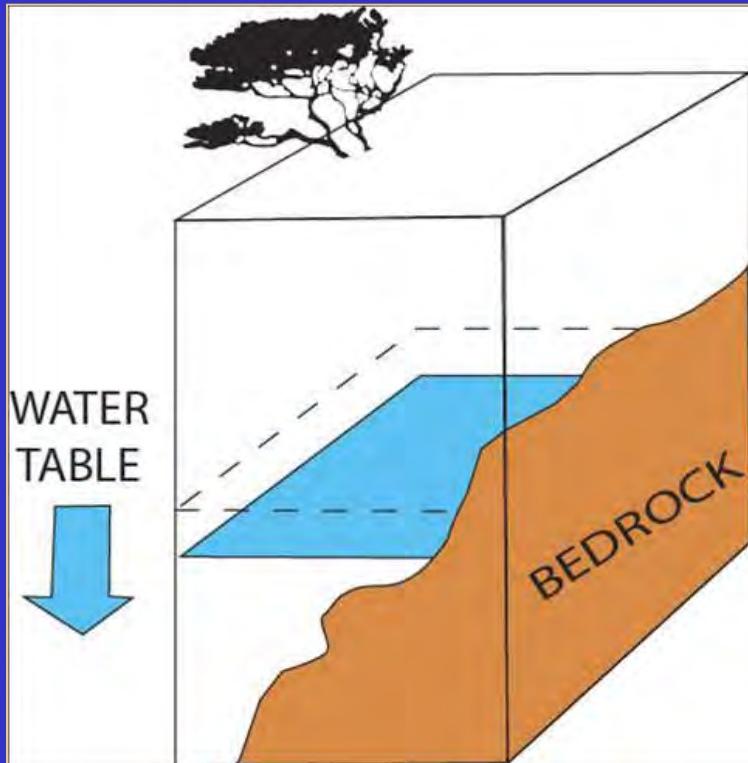
Earth Fissure Development

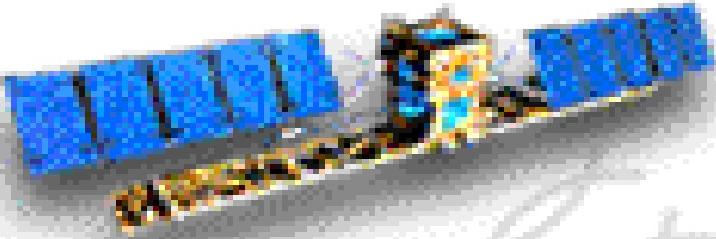
- Earth Fissures are the result of subsidence.
- Earth Fissures develop near bedrock and areas that transition between different types of geological material.
- Earth Fissures start out as hairline cracks but can open up at the surface with the interaction of surface water flow.
- Limited knowledge on the science of earth fissures.
- Arizona Geological Survey is in the process of identifying and mapping all the earth fissures around the State. Maps for those fissures that have been mapped are available to the public.





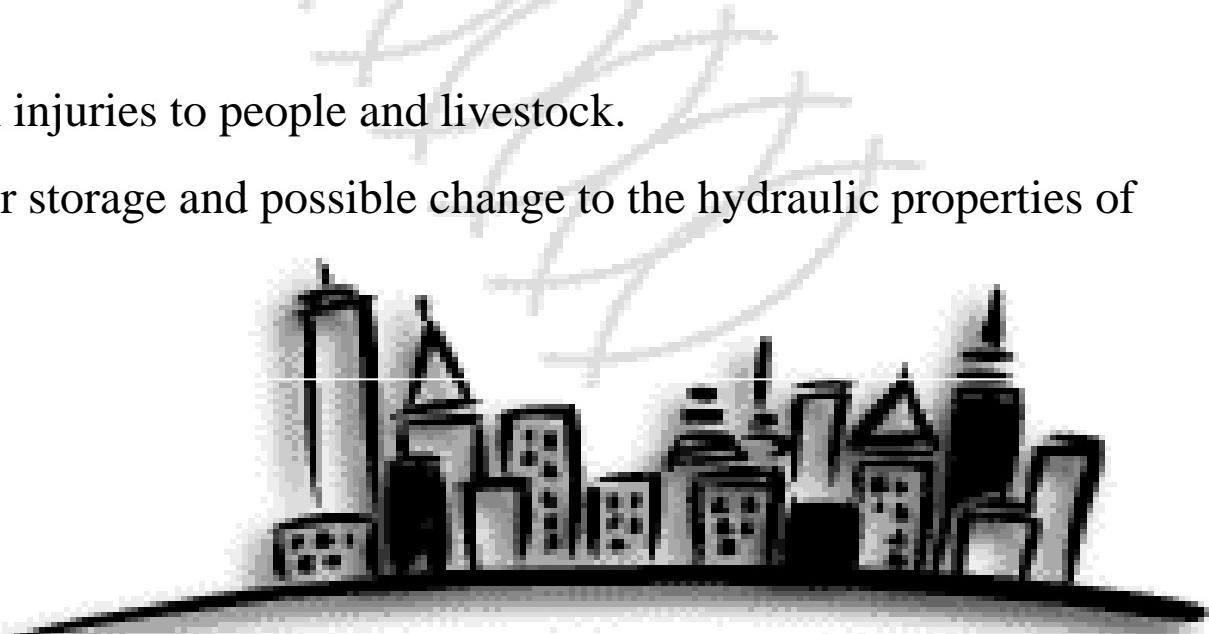
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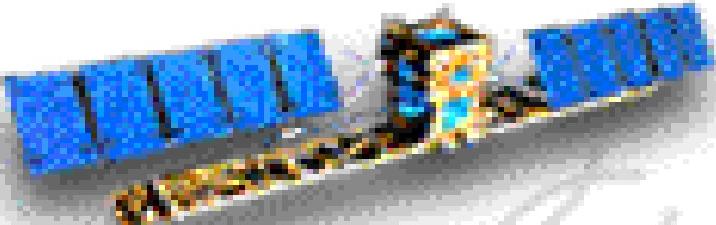




Problems Caused by Land Subsidence and Earth Fissures

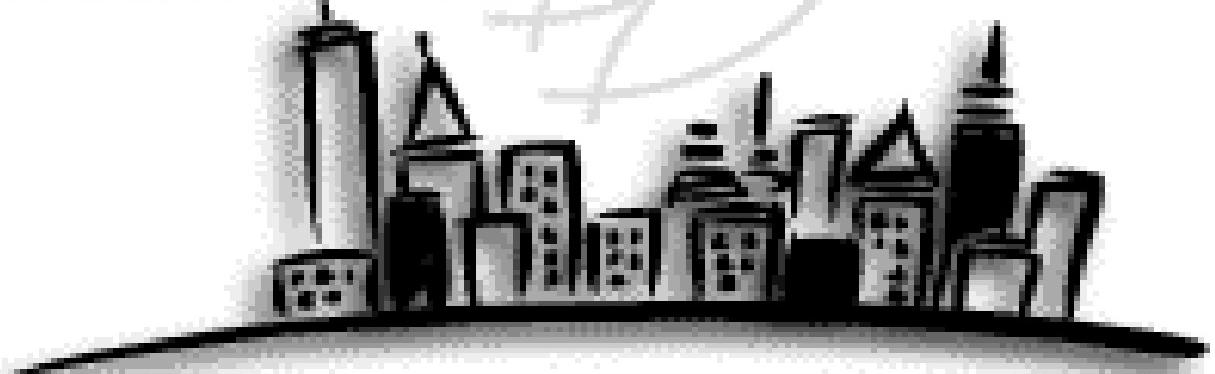
- Damage to infrastructure (CAP canal, highways, sewer and water lines) and private property.
- Expenses incurred to mitigate land subsidence and earth fissures.
- Changing the natural slope of the floodplain (areas that did not flood now flood).
- Severe or even fatal injuries to people and livestock.
- Loss of groundwater storage and possible change to the hydraulic properties of the aquifer.





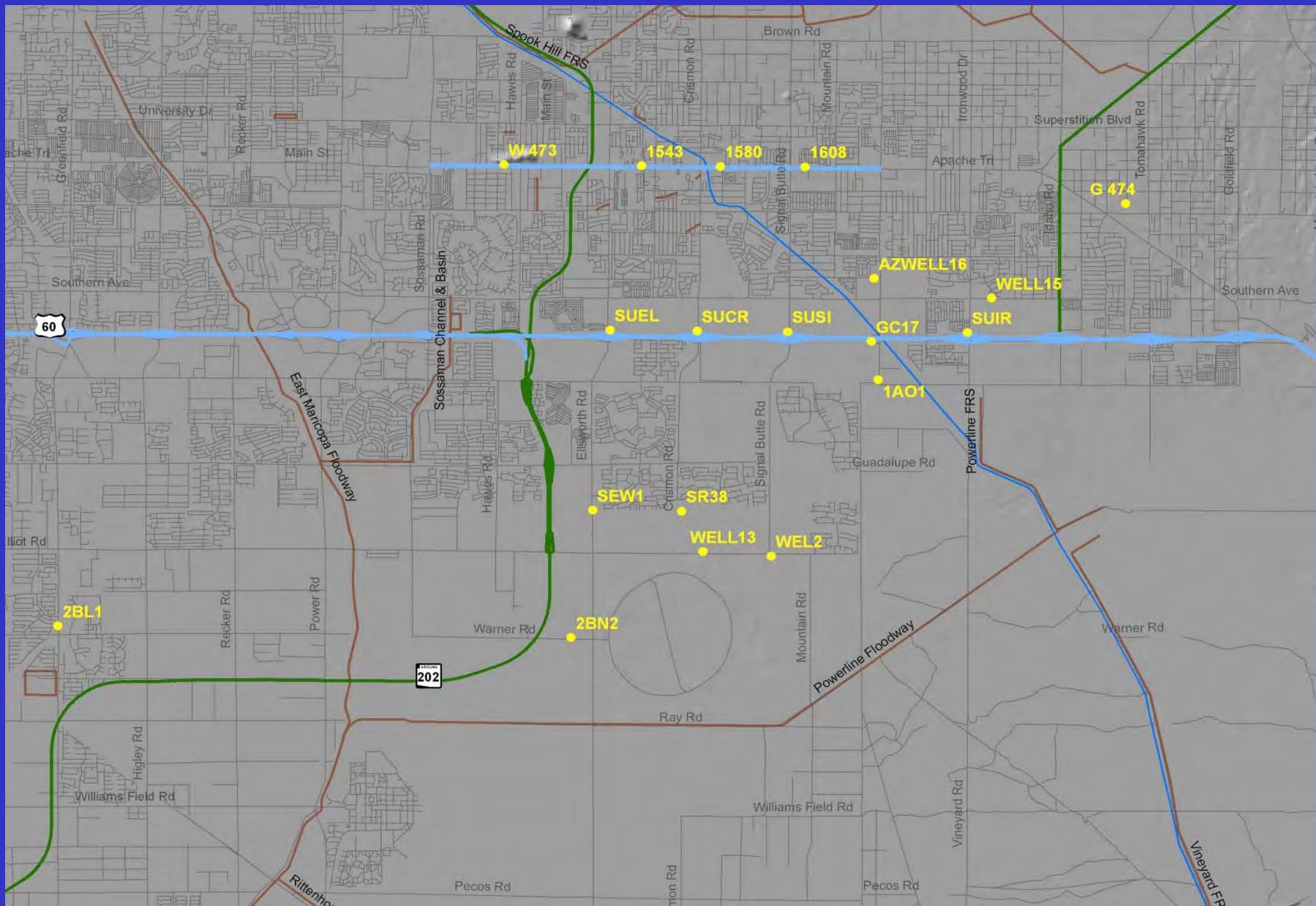
ADWR'S LAND SUBSIDENCE MONITORING PROGRAM

1. 1997 Directorate level decision to begin land subsidence monitoring program .
2. Began work in 1998 with annual static GPS surveys
3. Quickly migrated to emphasis on SAR/InSAR, with GPS support in 2001.
4. Center For Space Research grant (ADWR funded) to collect InSAR data.
5. Awarded \$1.3 million NASA grant in 2002 to further develop ADWR's InSAR program for the next three years.
6. By 2008, ADWR identified and monitored more than 16 land subsidence features around Central and Southern Arizona.



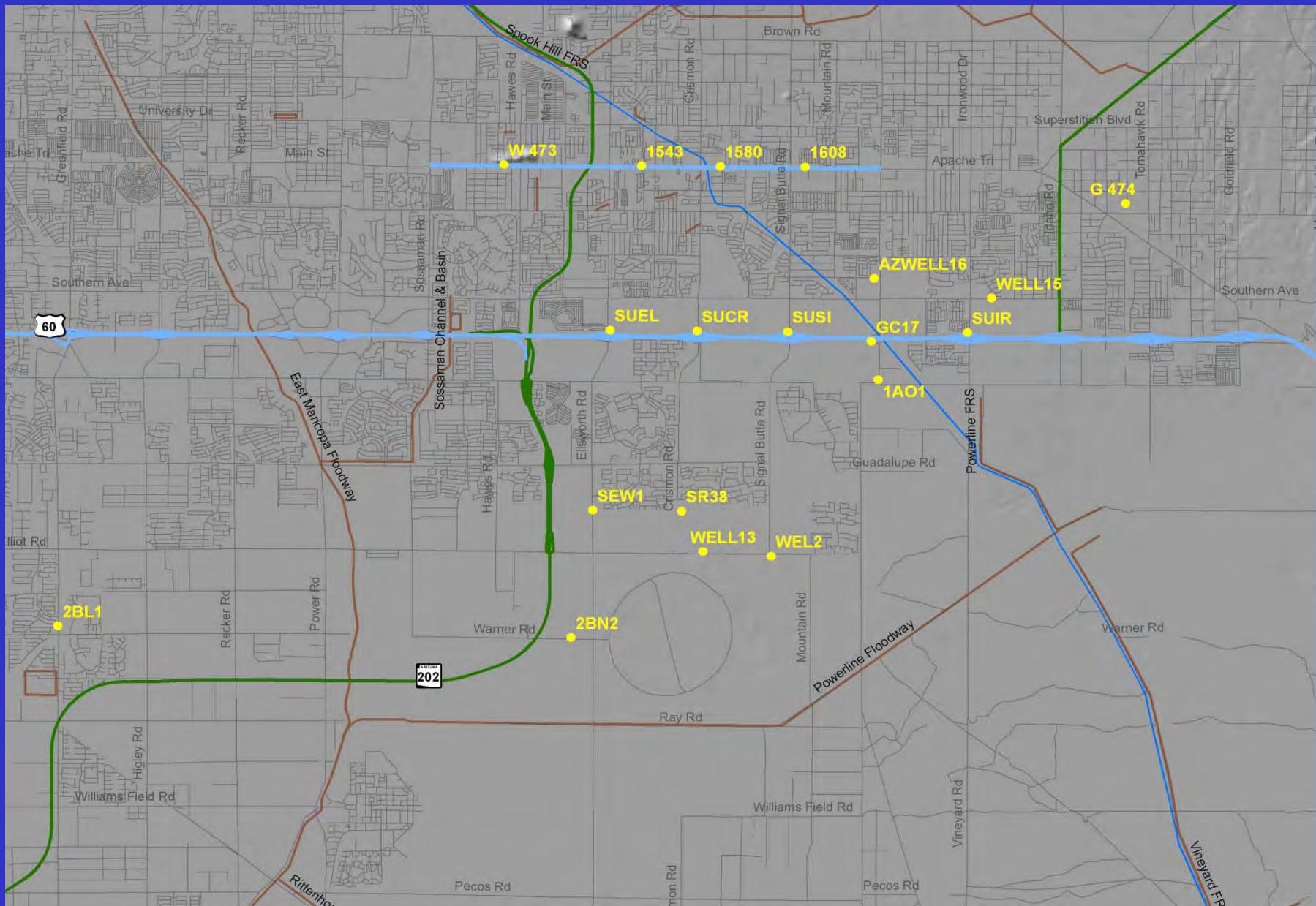
Monitoring Land Subsidence With Static GPS Surveys

Hawk Rock GPS Network in East Mesa/Apache Junction Area, Maricopa/Pinal Counties



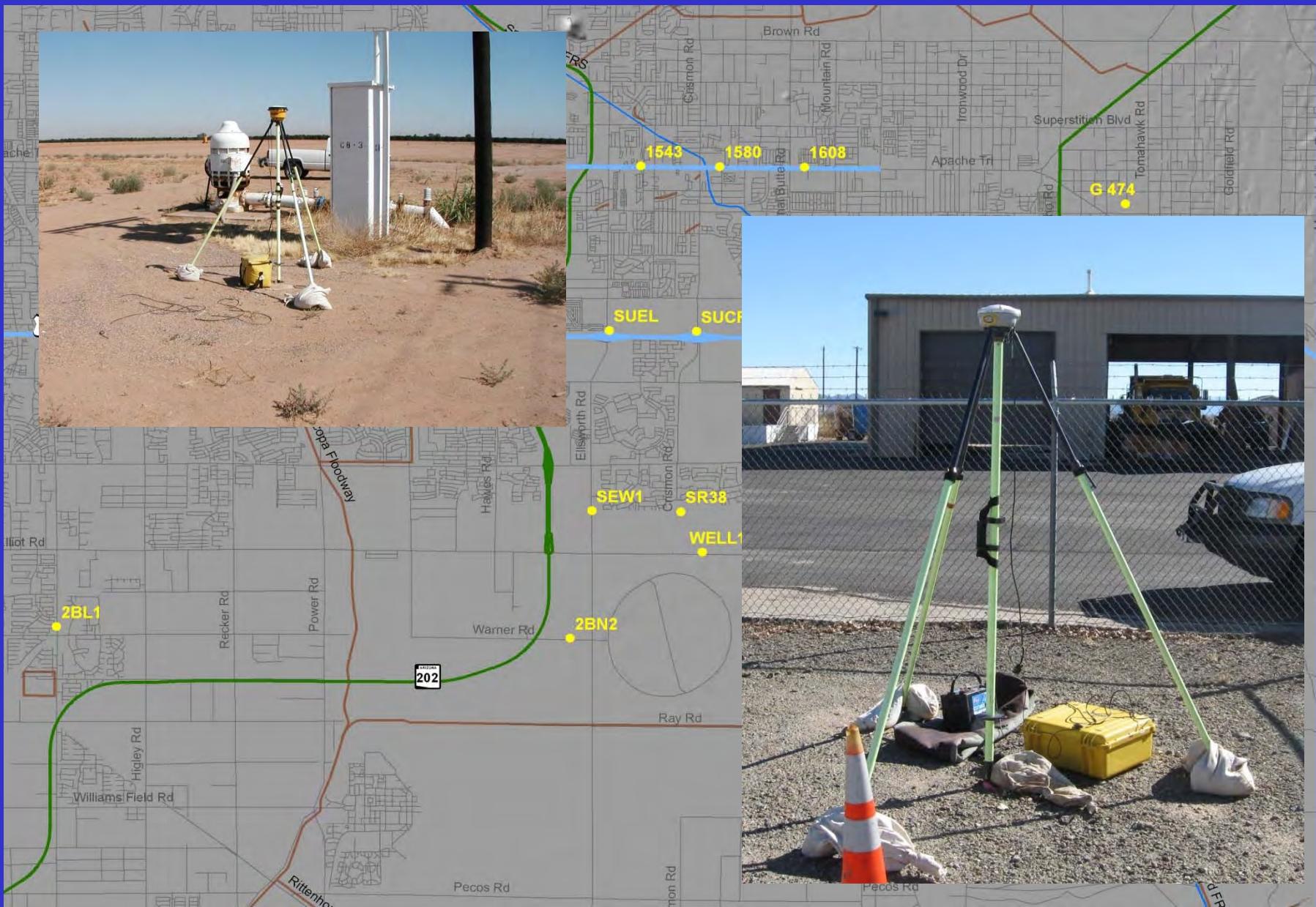
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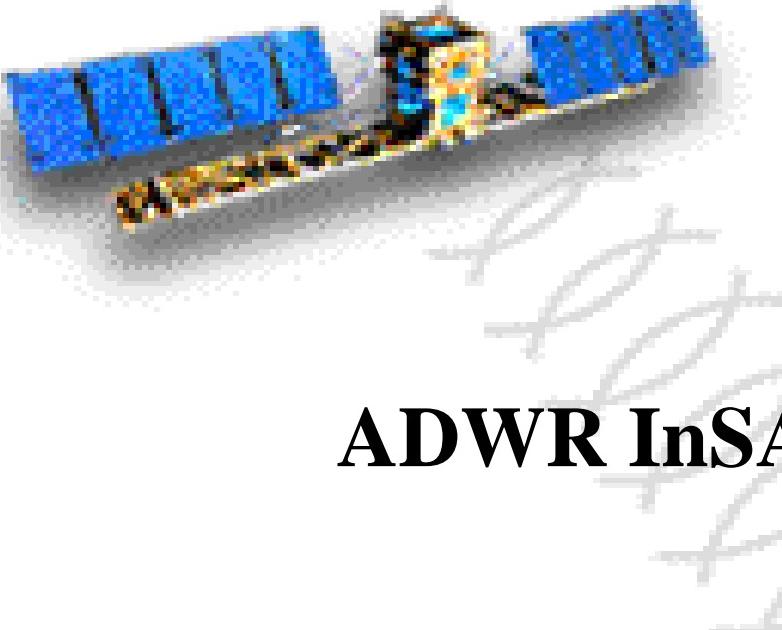
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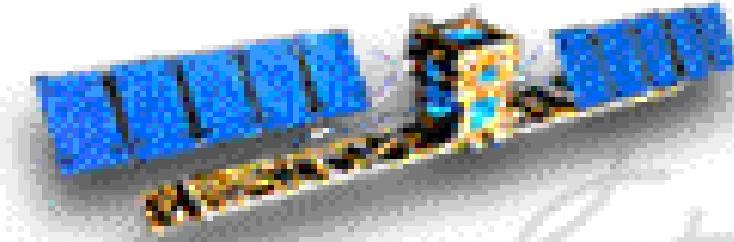




ADWR InSAR Program

Used For Land Subsidence Monitoring





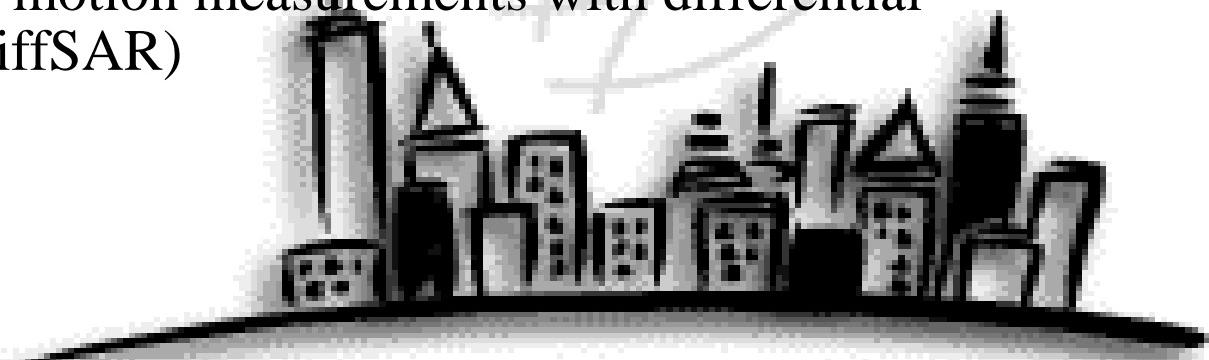
Differential SAR Interferometry (DiffSAR)





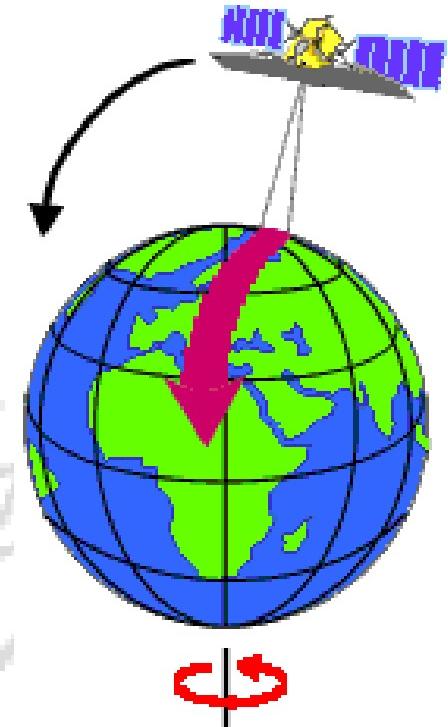
Measuring Surface Motion from Space

- Surface motion can arise from a variety of phenomena
 - Earthquakes
 - Underground excavation
 - Groundwater withdrawal
 - Hard target motion
- “Conventional” techniques have a variety of drawbacks
 - Only discreet spatial measurements
 - Expensive
- Civil space borne SAR technology has shown excellent success in producing ground motion measurements with differential interferometry (DiffSAR)



SAR SATELLITE CHARACTERISTICS

- Active sensors (day/night/clouds)
- Near Circular, Polar Orbit
- Period approx. 100 minutes (4.5 miles/sec)
- Approx. 800 km altitude
- Approx. 14 orbits/day
- Repeat cycle 8-46 days
- Need to be tasked



Relevant Satellite SAR Missions

Satellite	Dates	Sponsor	Band	Repeat Orbit
ERS-1	1991-2000	Europe	C	35 Days
JERS-1	1992-1998	Japan	L	44 Days
ERS-2	1995-	Europe	C	35 Days
Radarsat-1	1995-2007	Canada	C	24 Days
Envisat	2002-2010	Europe	C	35 Days
ALOS	2004-	Japan	L	46 Days
TerraSAR-X	2005-	Germany/Astrium	X	10 Days
Radarsat-2	2007-	Canada	C	24 Days
Sentinel-1	2011	Europe	C	12 Days
DESDynl	2018?	USA	L	8 Days

- Cannot perform InSAR across different satellite platforms except for ERS 1/2.
- Shorter repeat orbit periods results in less overlap between adjacent tracks.
- L-band penetrates vegetation, C/X-band are unable to penetrate all vegetation.
- TerraSAR-X provides higher resolution imagery as compared with other missions.

**** User must have strategy to transition from one platform to the next ****

- Continue acquiring data from older platform while acquiring data from newer mission.
- Careful selection of imaging modes.

Synthetic Aperture Radar Interferometry (DiffSAR)

Enables displacement measurements on the Earth's surface

- Accurate to 1 cm or better
- Earthquakes
- Volcanoes
- Ice
- Subsidence (sinking)

Uses data collected during two or more satellite passes

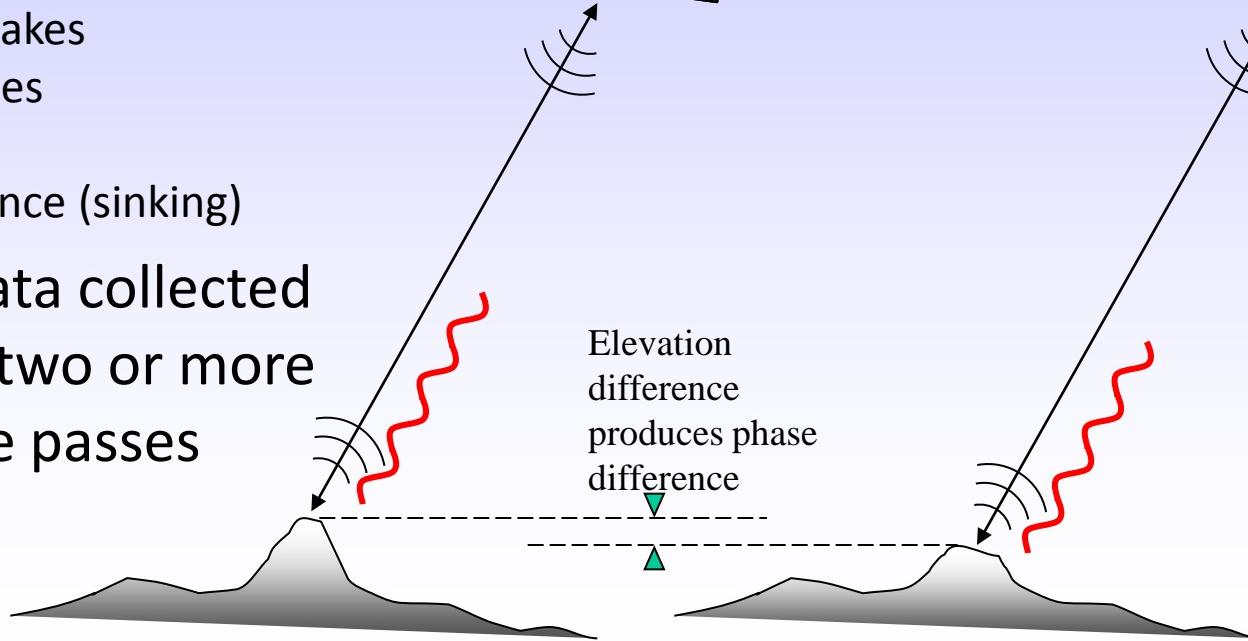
First Pass



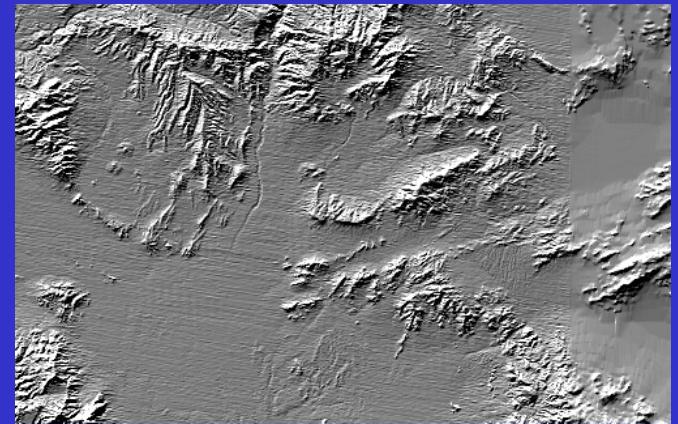
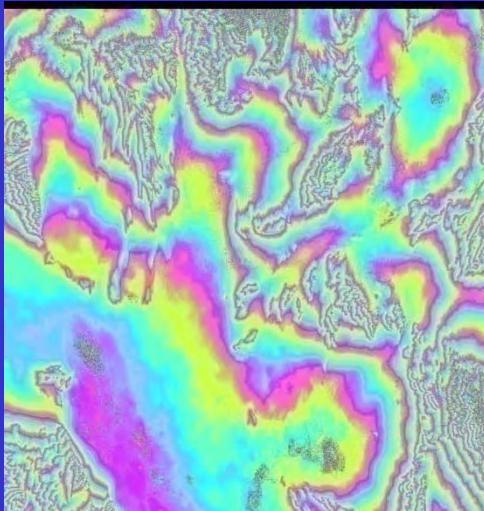
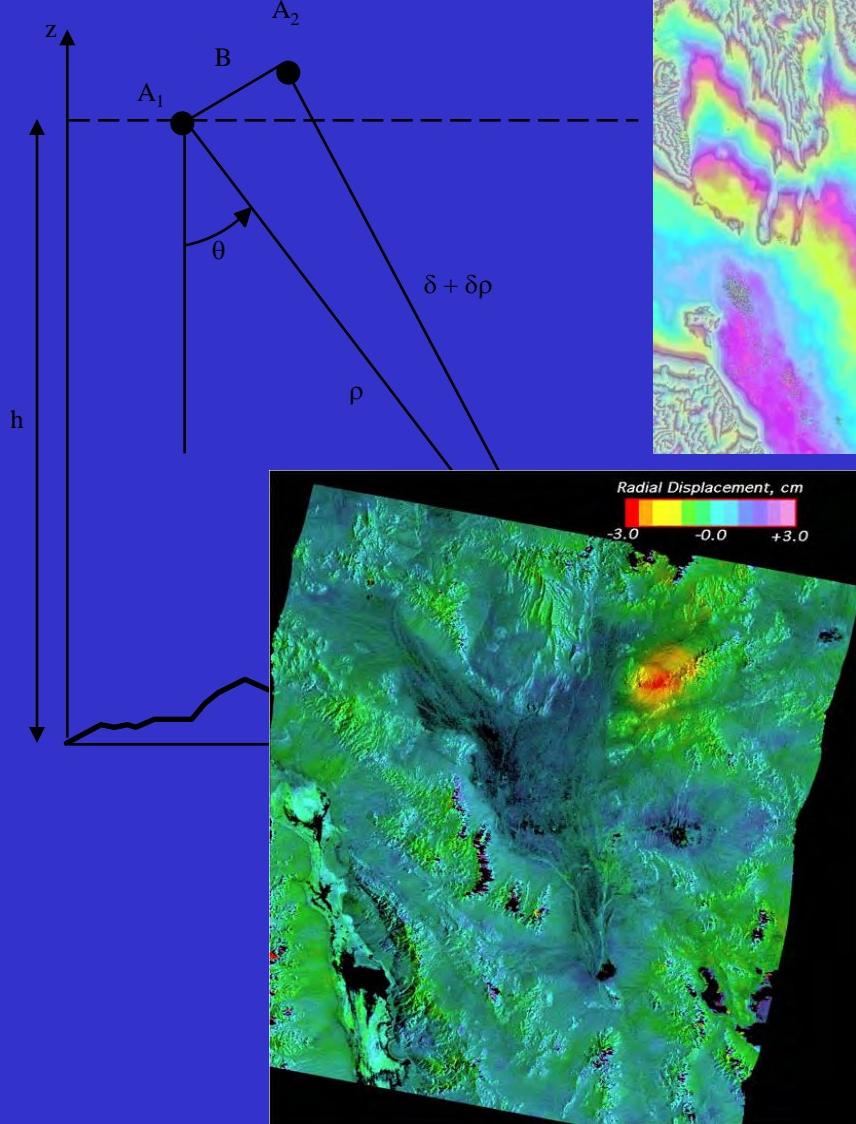
Second Pass



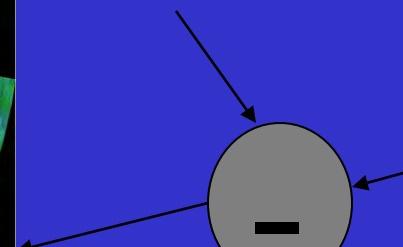
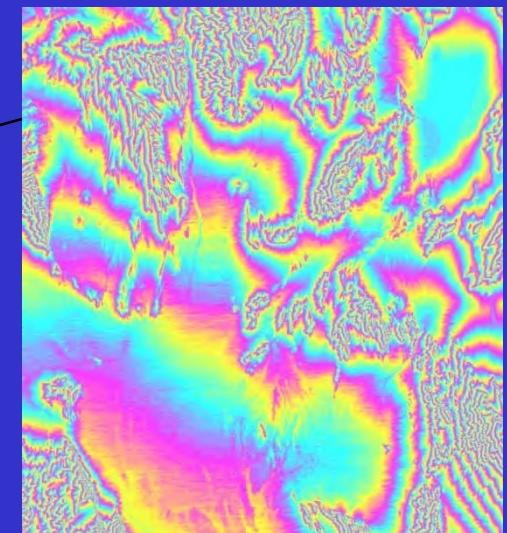
Elevation difference produces phase difference



2-pass ERS, 11 month separation

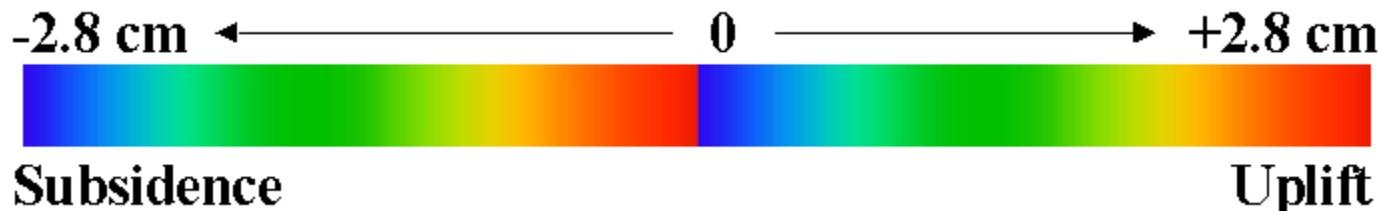


Simulate Phase from DEM





How To Read An Interferogram Explanation of the Interferogram Color Sequence

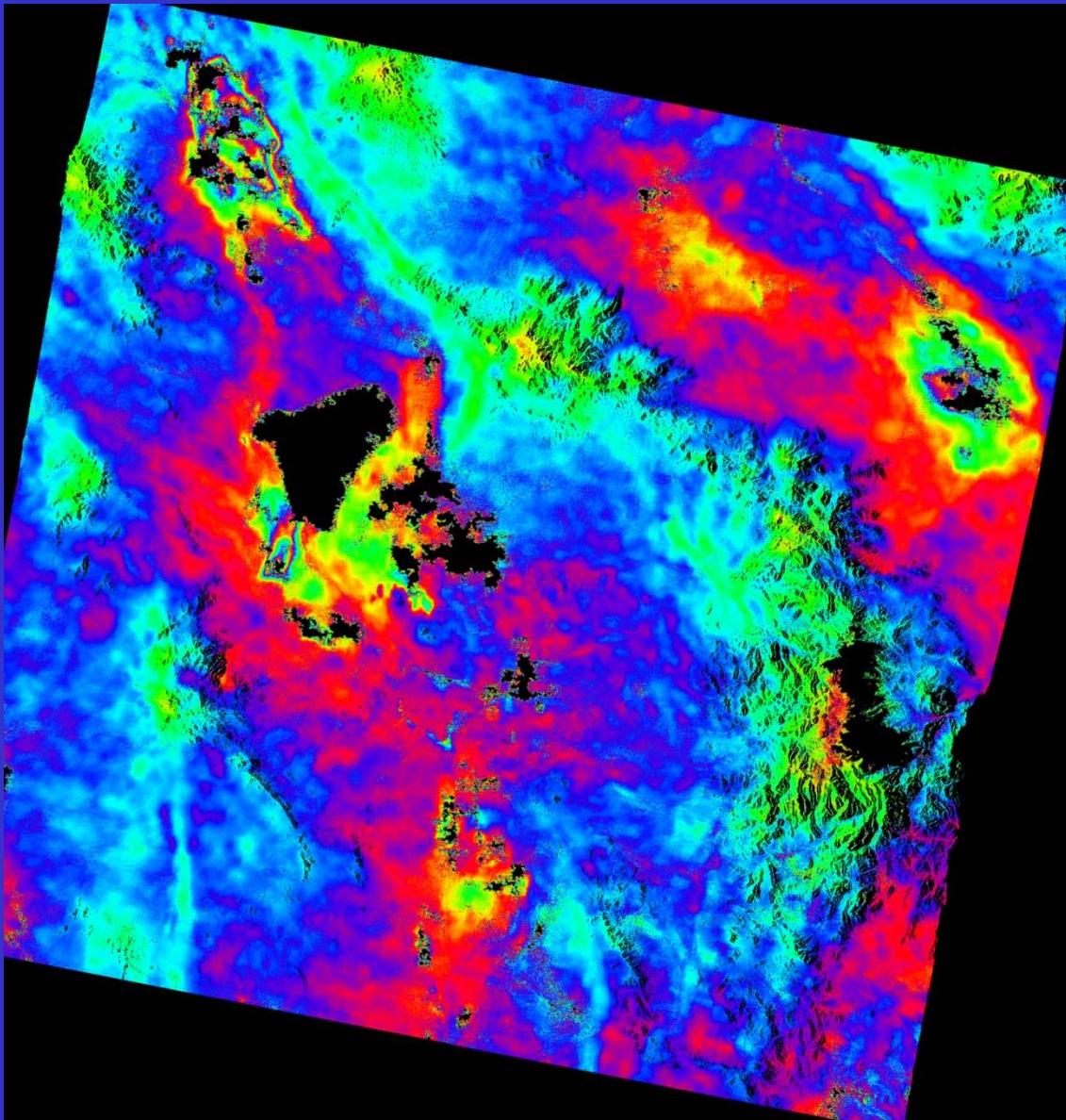


- Start on the outside of the color fringe pattern
- Count the number of color cycles to the center
- Each color cycle represents 2.8 cm of deformation (uplift or subsidence)

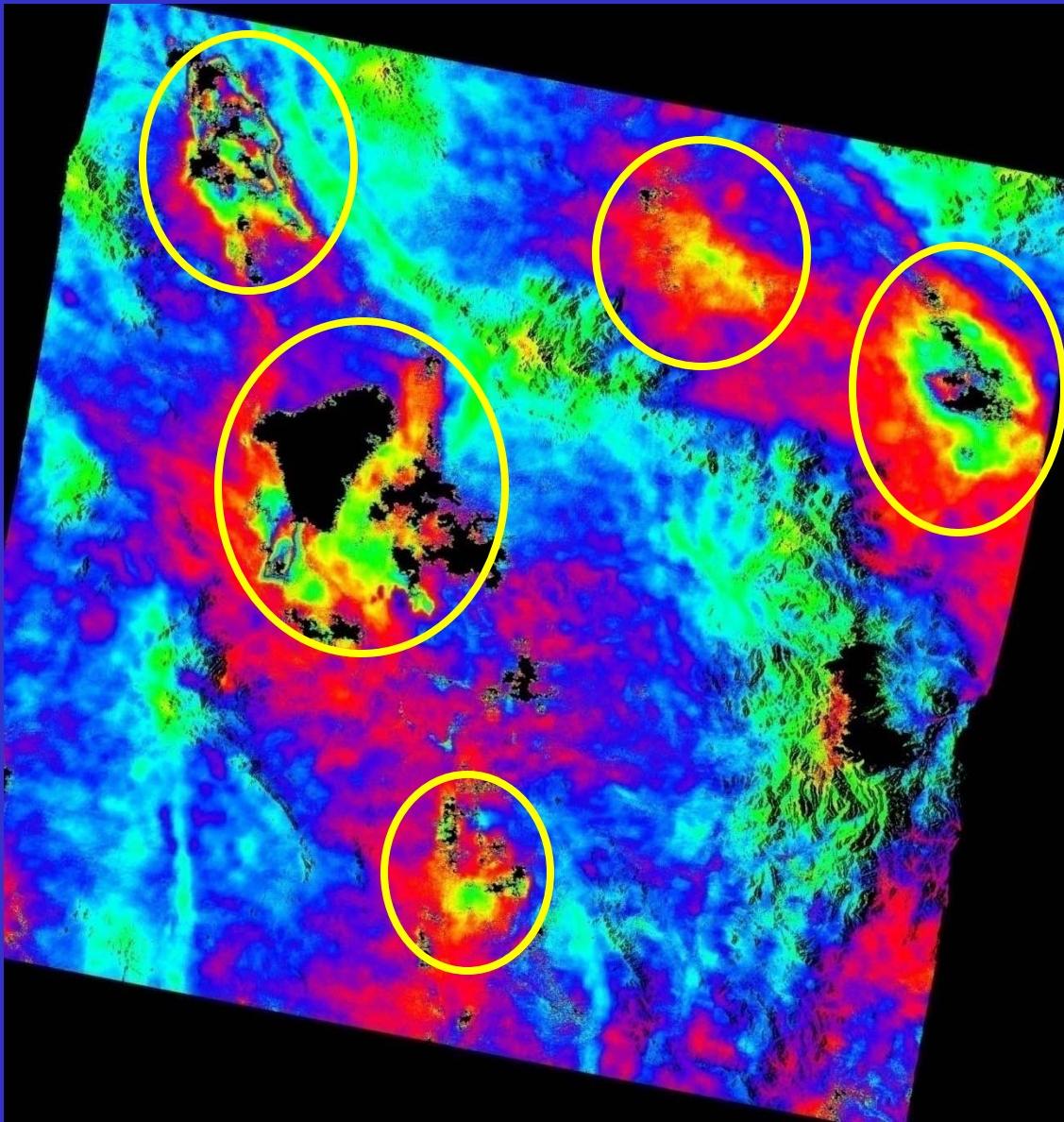
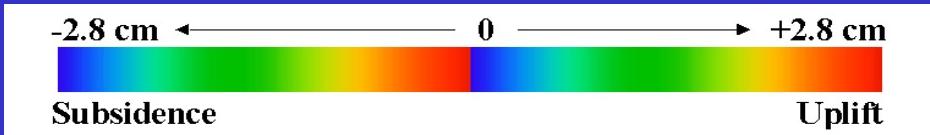


Do You See Any Areas of Deformation?

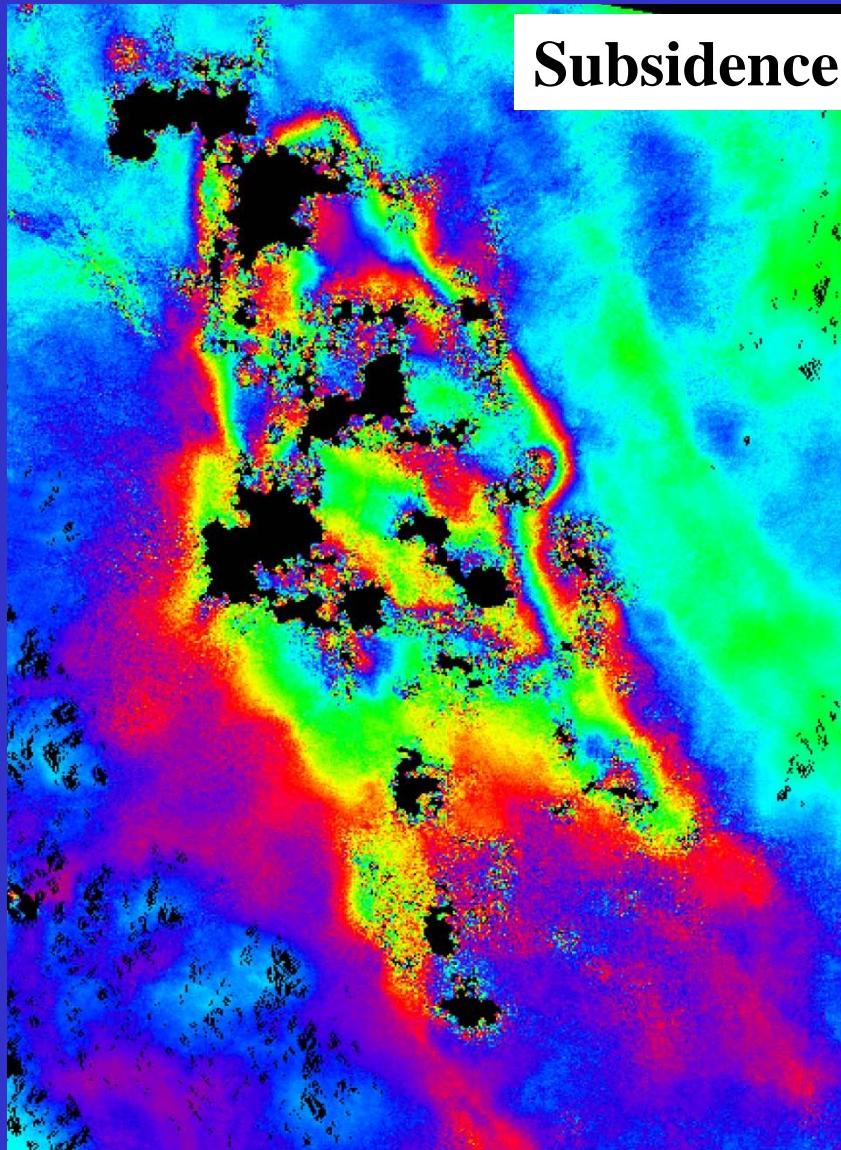
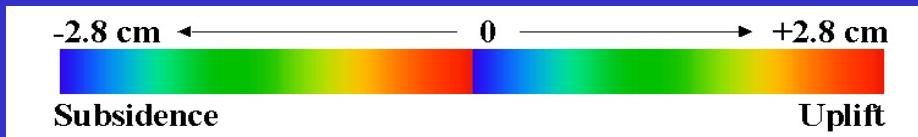
05/20/2008 to 10/07/2008 EnviSat Time-Series, Cochise County in Southeastern Arizona



Is It Subsidence or Uplift?

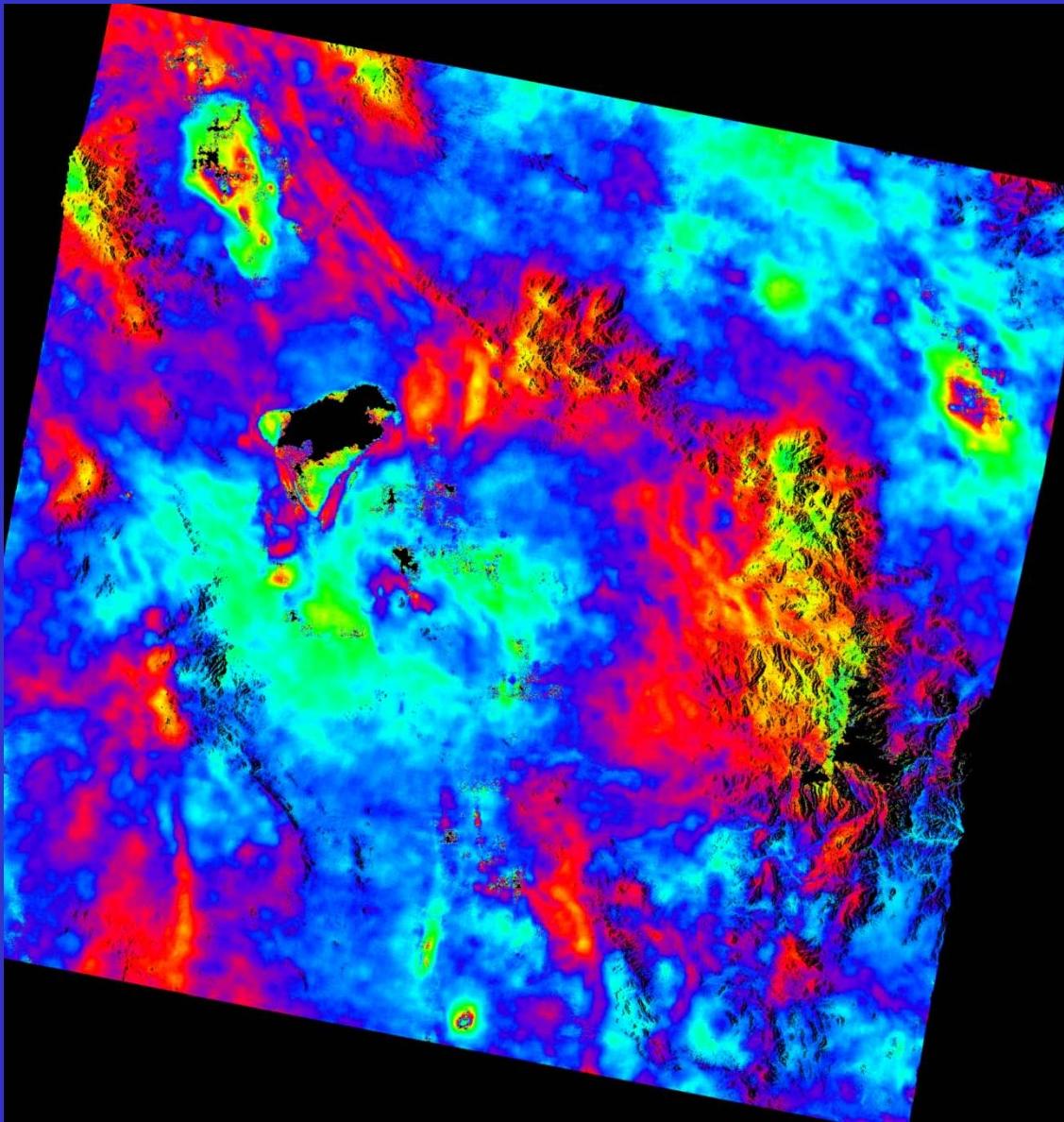


Is It Subsidence or Uplift?

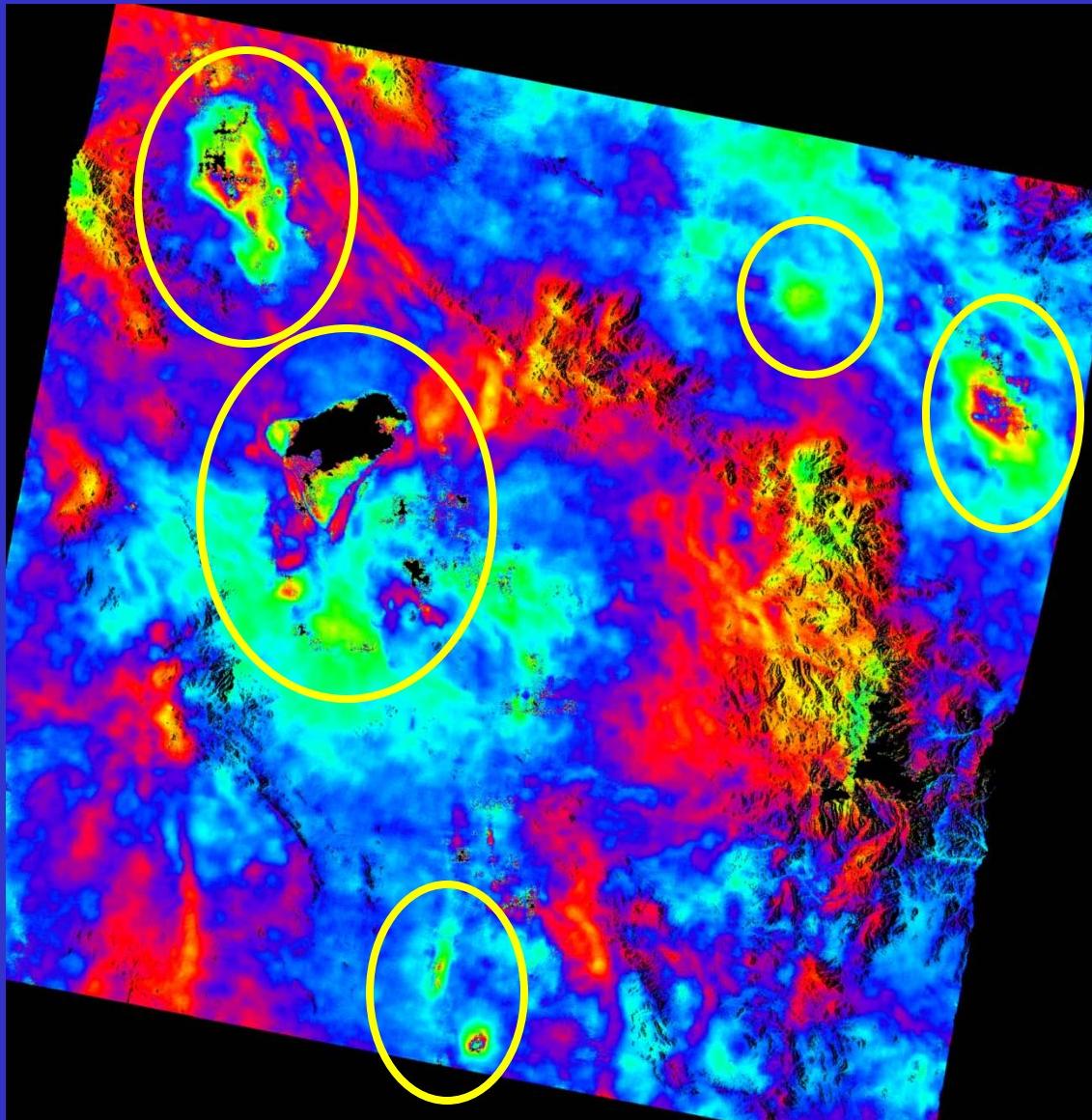
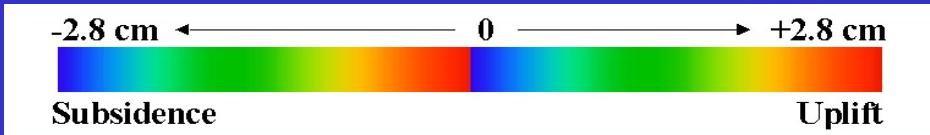


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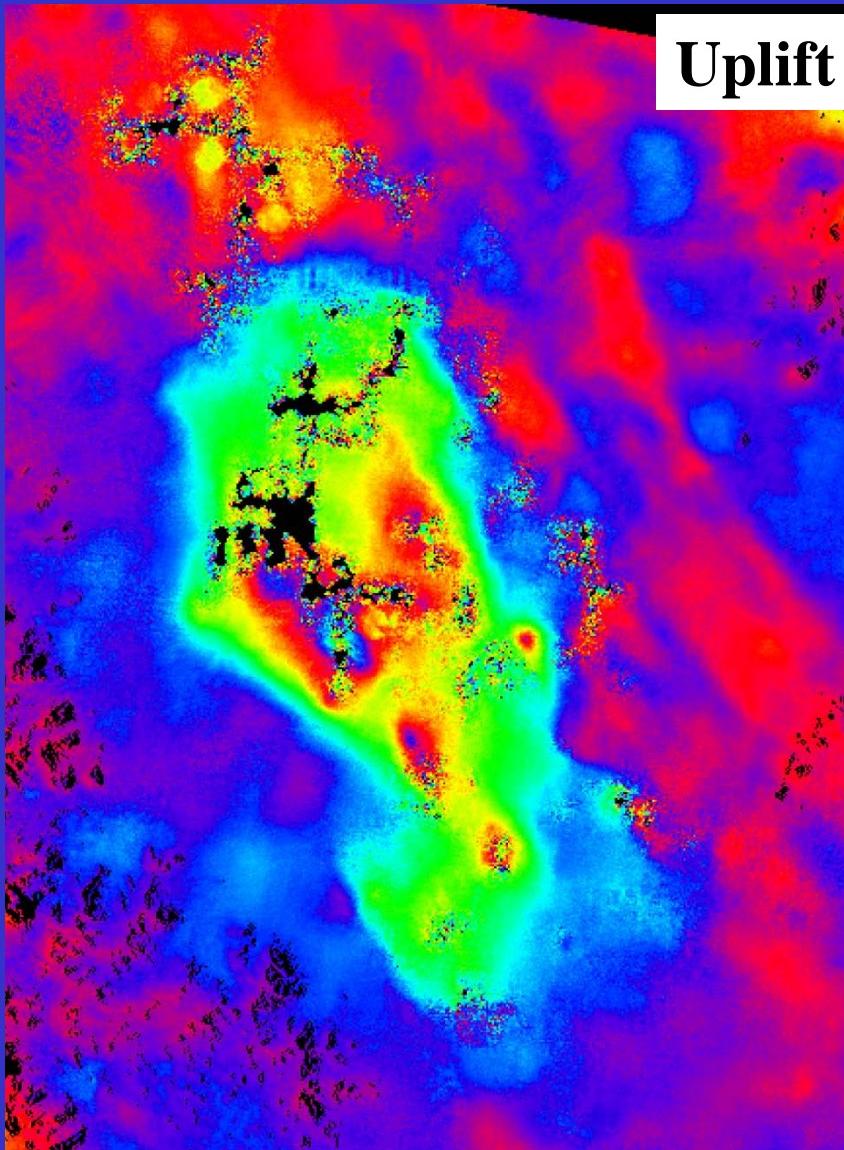
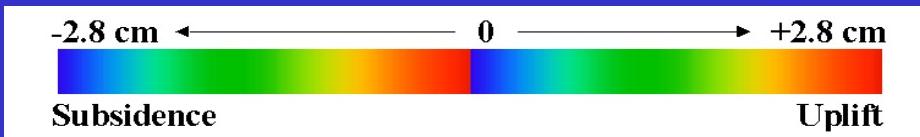
10/07/2008 to 01/20/2009 EnviSat Time-Series, Cochise County in Southeastern Arizona



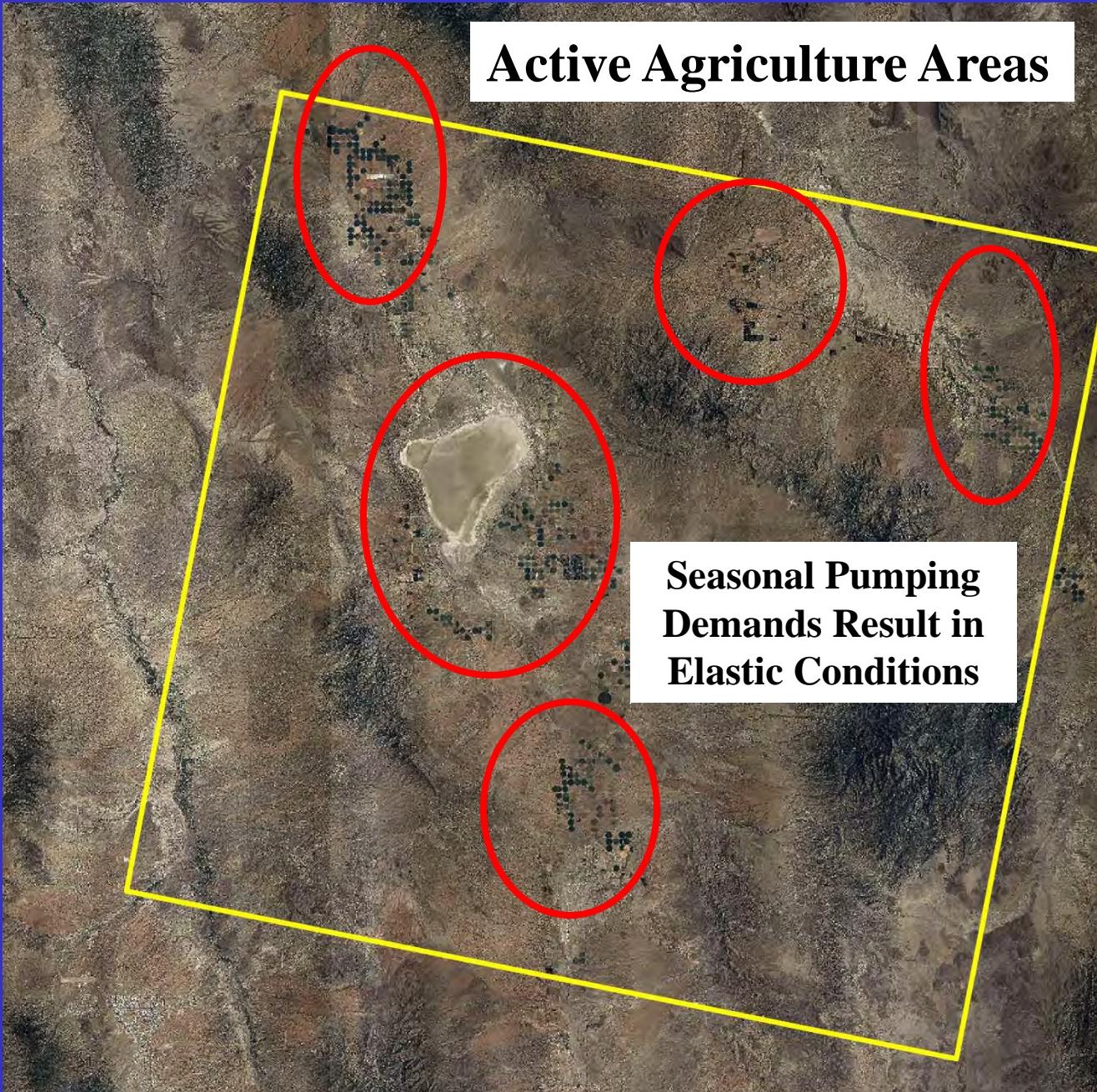
Is It Subsidence or Uplift?



Is It Subsidence or Uplift?



Why Subsidence and Uplift?



Evidence of Land Subsidence



Land Subsidence Monitoring In Arizona Using InSAR

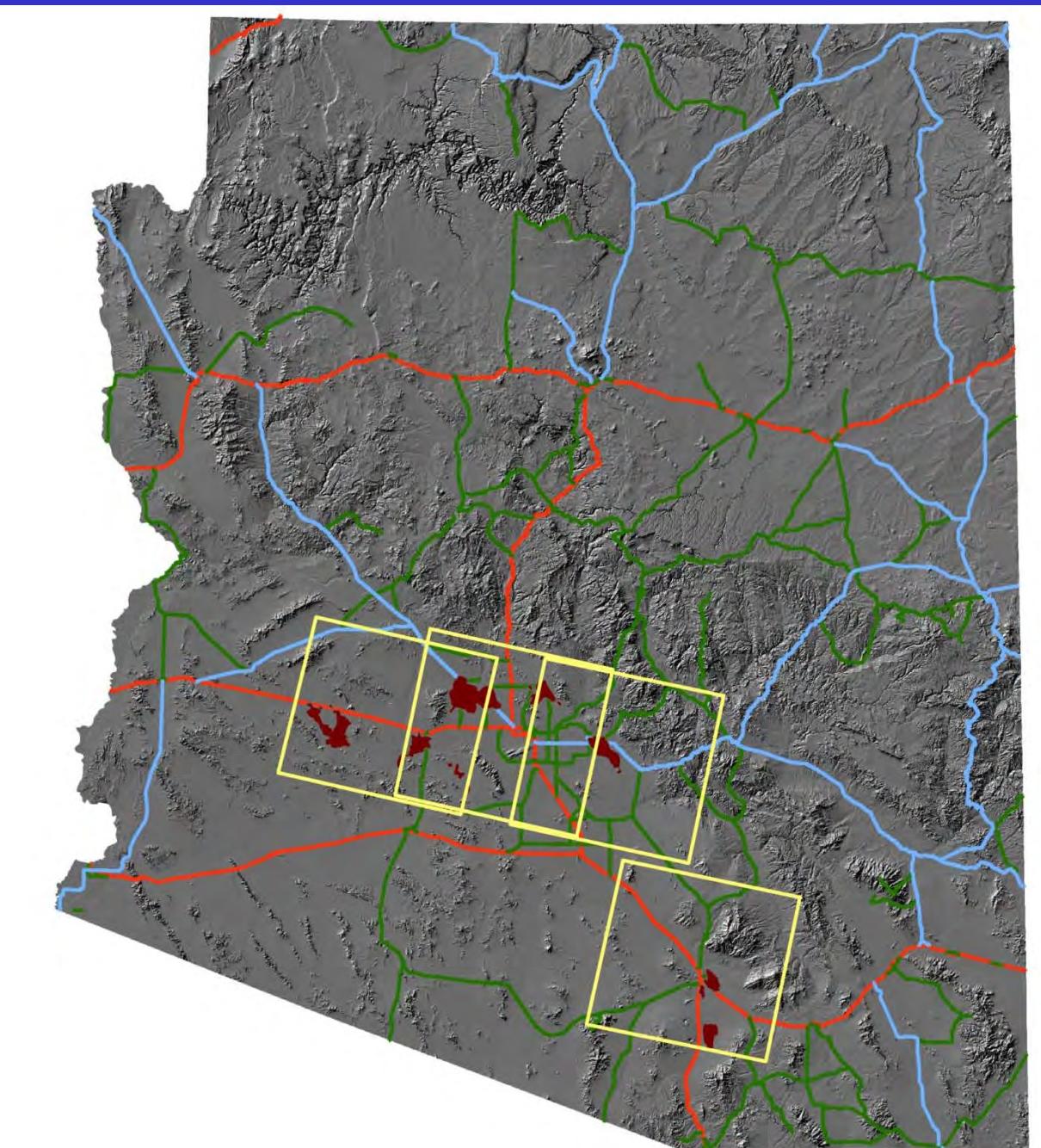
Started Looking At:

Phoenix and Tucson
Metropolitan Areas

Using Four Satellite
Frames

Identified Nine
Subsidence Features

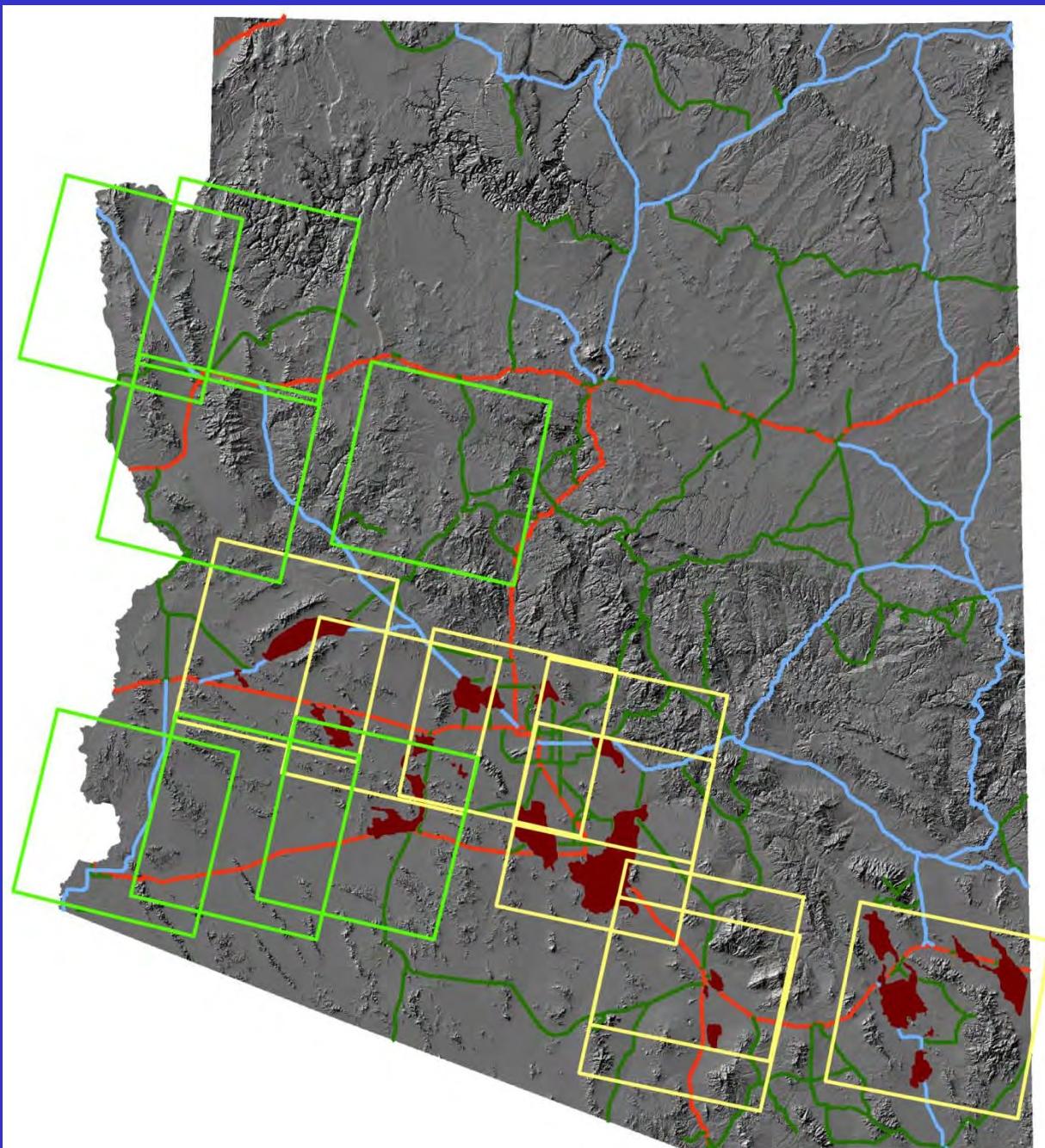
Started to monitor
and collect InSAR
data every month

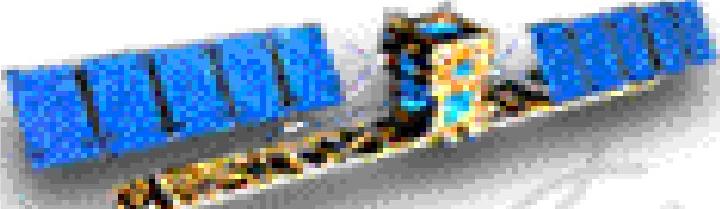


Land Subsidence Monitoring In Arizona Using InSAR

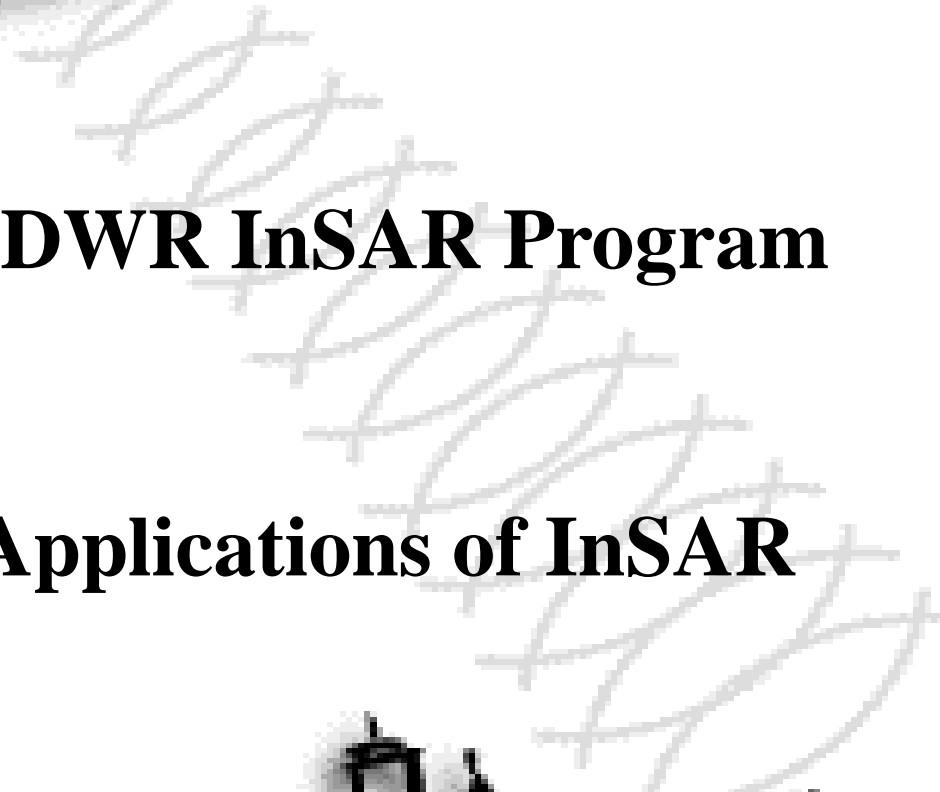
Expanded InSAR program through cooperative efforts and external funding.

ADWR currently collects seven InSAR frames a month and have identified more than eighteen land subsidence features in Central and Southern Arizona





ADWR InSAR Program



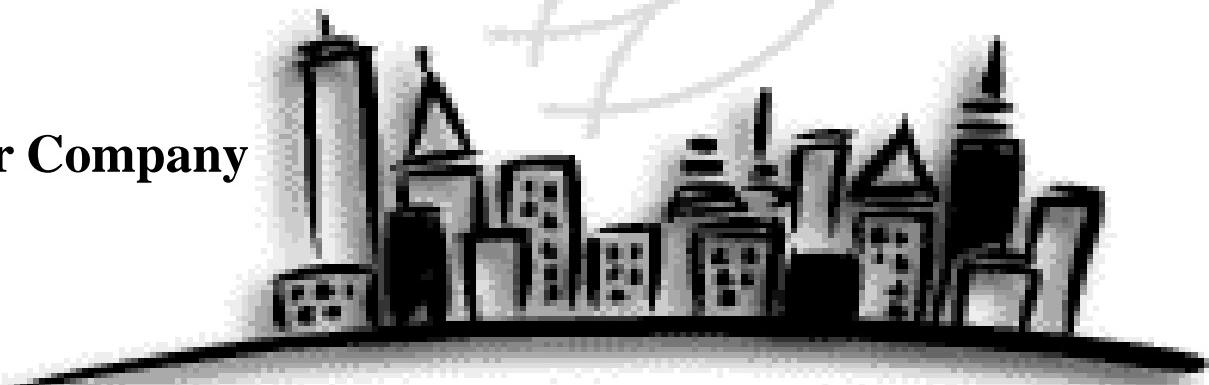
Applications of InSAR

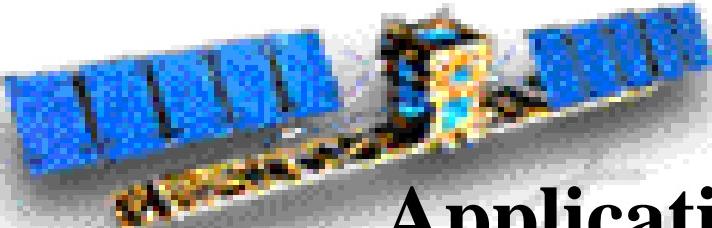




Cooperators Who Contribute to the ADWR InSAR Program

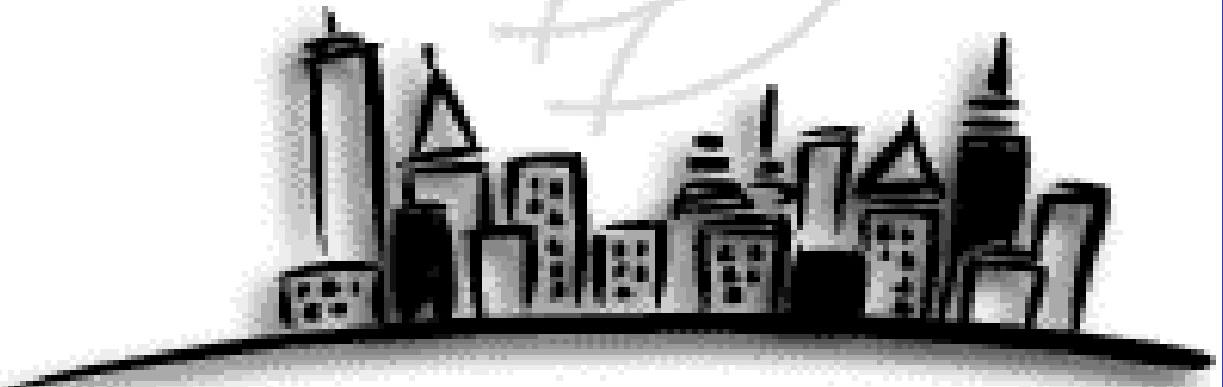
- **Flood Control District of Maricopa County**
- **Pinal County Flood Control District**
- **Arizona Department of Transportation**
- **Arizona State Land Department**
- **Central Arizona Project**
- **Metropolitan Domestic Water Improvement District**
- **Salt River Project**
- **Community Water Company**
- **City of Scottsdale**





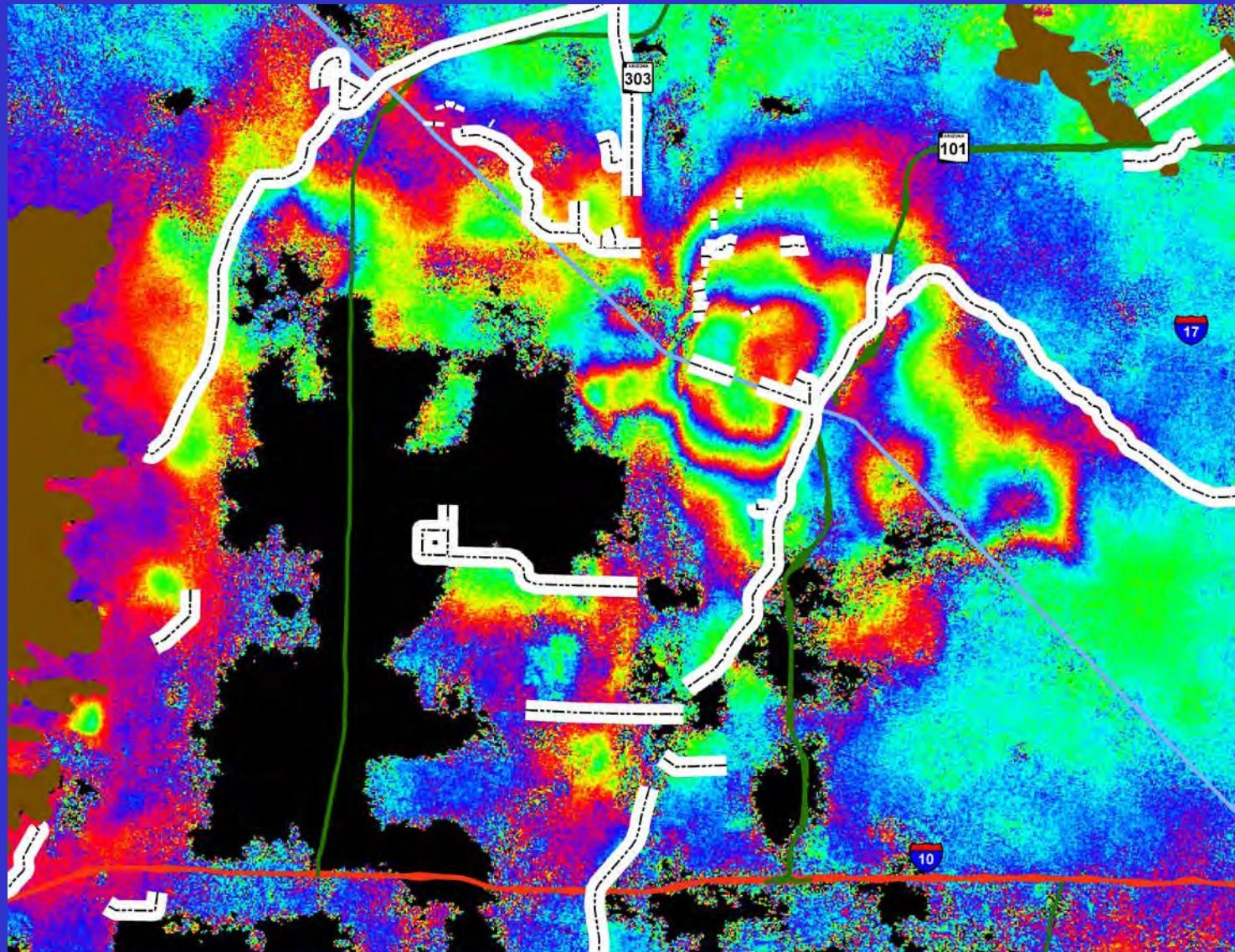
Applications of InSAR

- **Land subsidence monitoring.**
- **Monitoring seasonal deformation (subsidence and uplift).**
- **Monitoring natural and artificial recharge events.**
- **Geological mapping and investigations.**
- **Locating earth fissures and areas where conditions may exist for earth fissure formation.**
- **Dam mitigation and land subsidence modeling.**



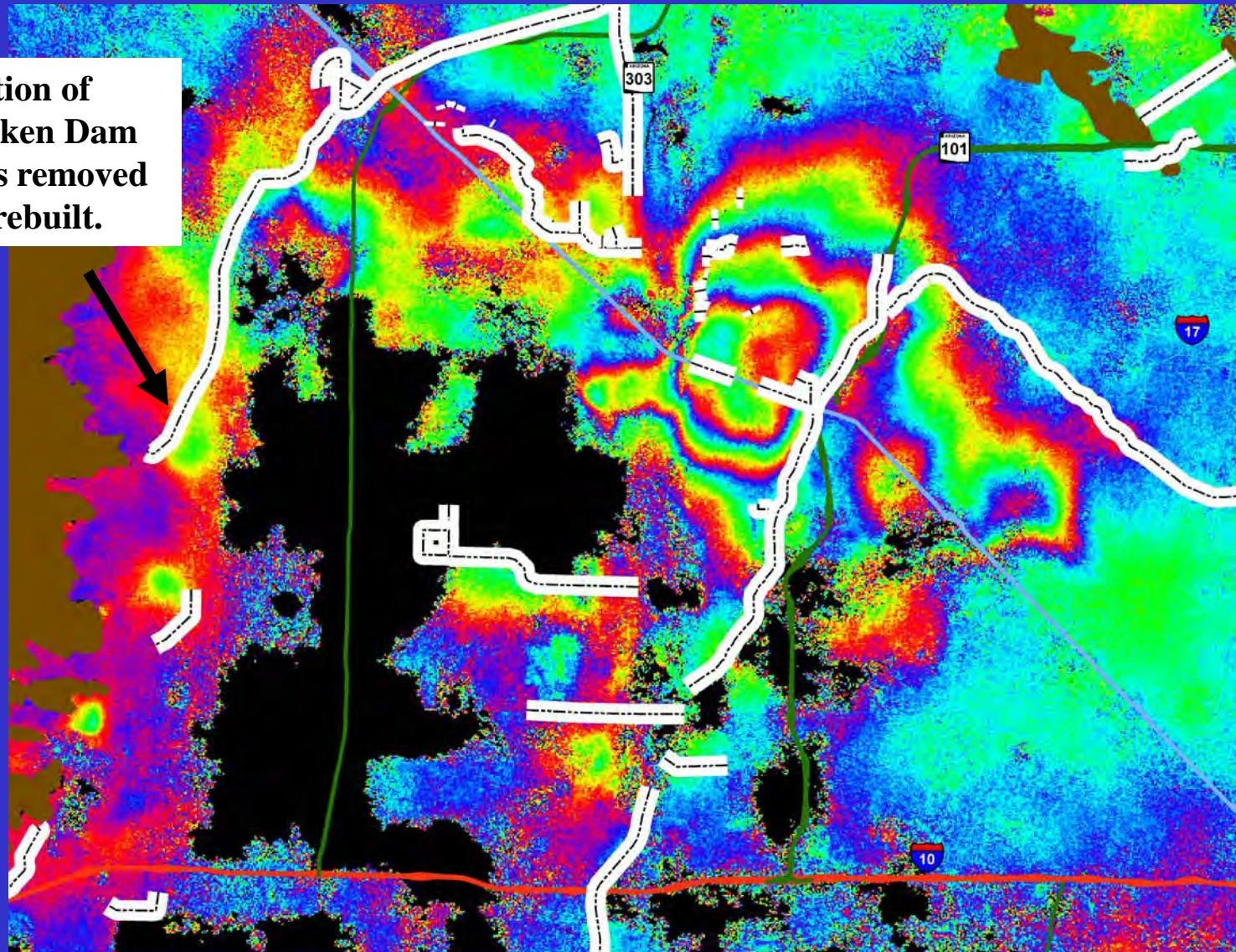
InSAR Used For Land Subsidence Monitoring and Modeling Along A Flood Control Structure

FCDMC McMicken Dam, White Tank Mountains, 03/08/2004 To 02/11/2008



InSAR Used For Land Subsidence Monitoring and Modeling Along A Flood Control Structure

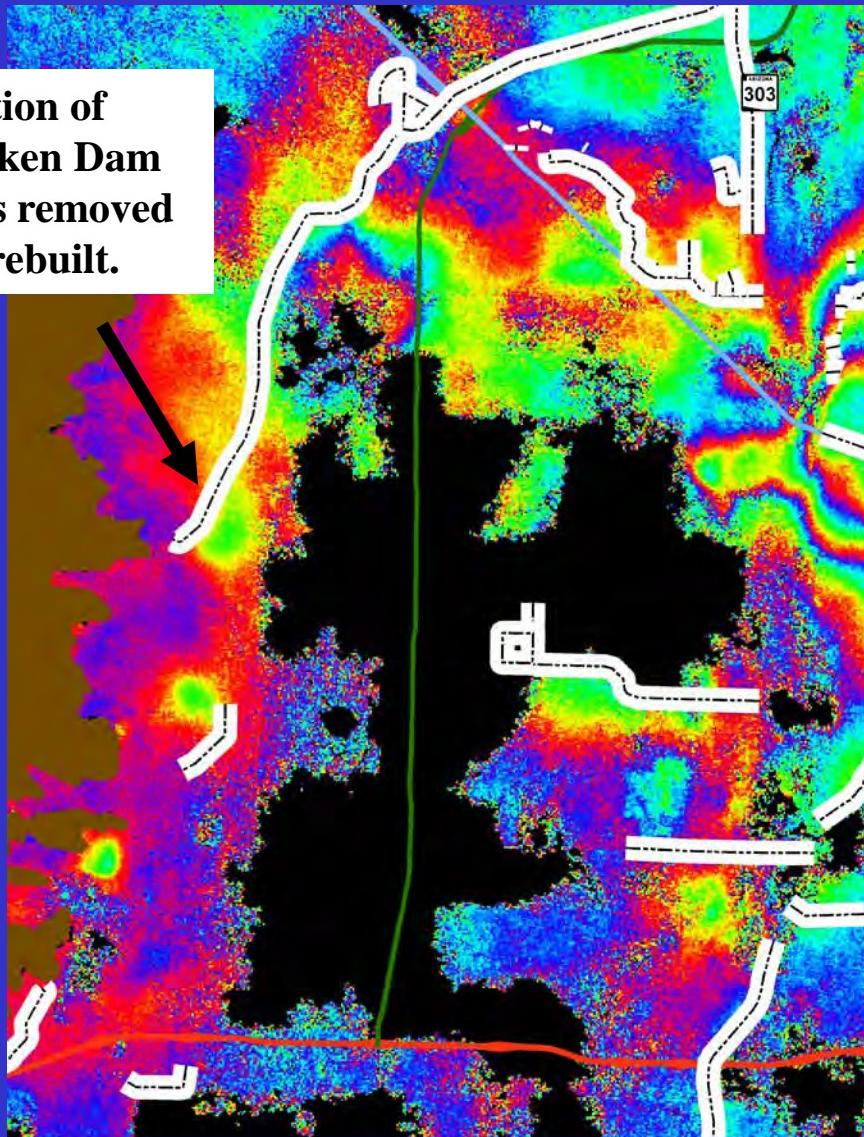
FCDMC McMicken Dam, White Tank Mountains, 03/08/2004 To 02/11/2008



InSAR Used For Land Subsidence Monitoring and Modeling Along A Flood Control Structure

FCDMC McMicken Dam, White Tank Mountains, 03/08/2004 To 02/11/2008

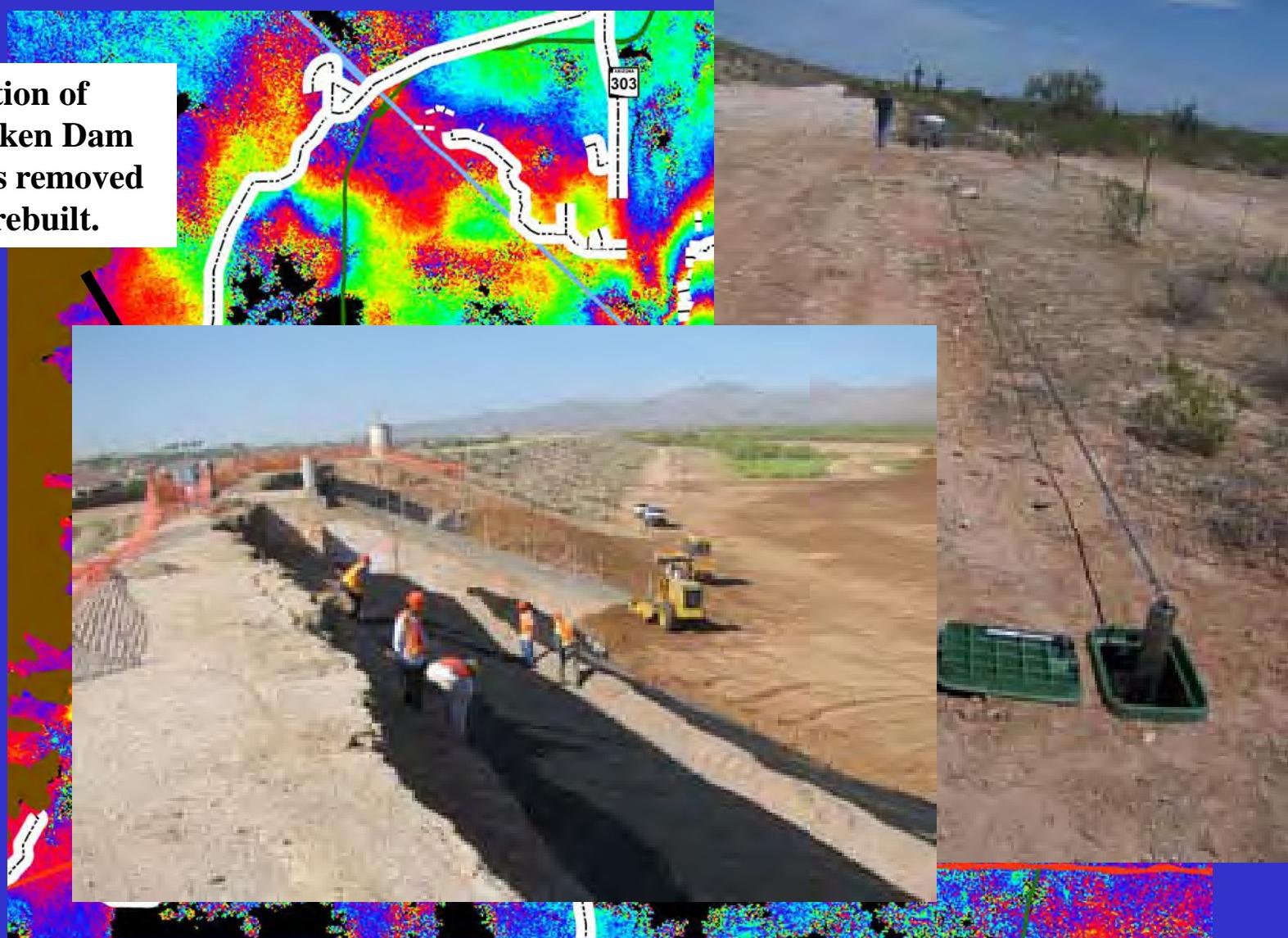
Portion of
McMicken Dam
that was removed
and rebuilt.



InSAR Used For Land Subsidence Monitoring and Modeling Along A Flood Control Structure

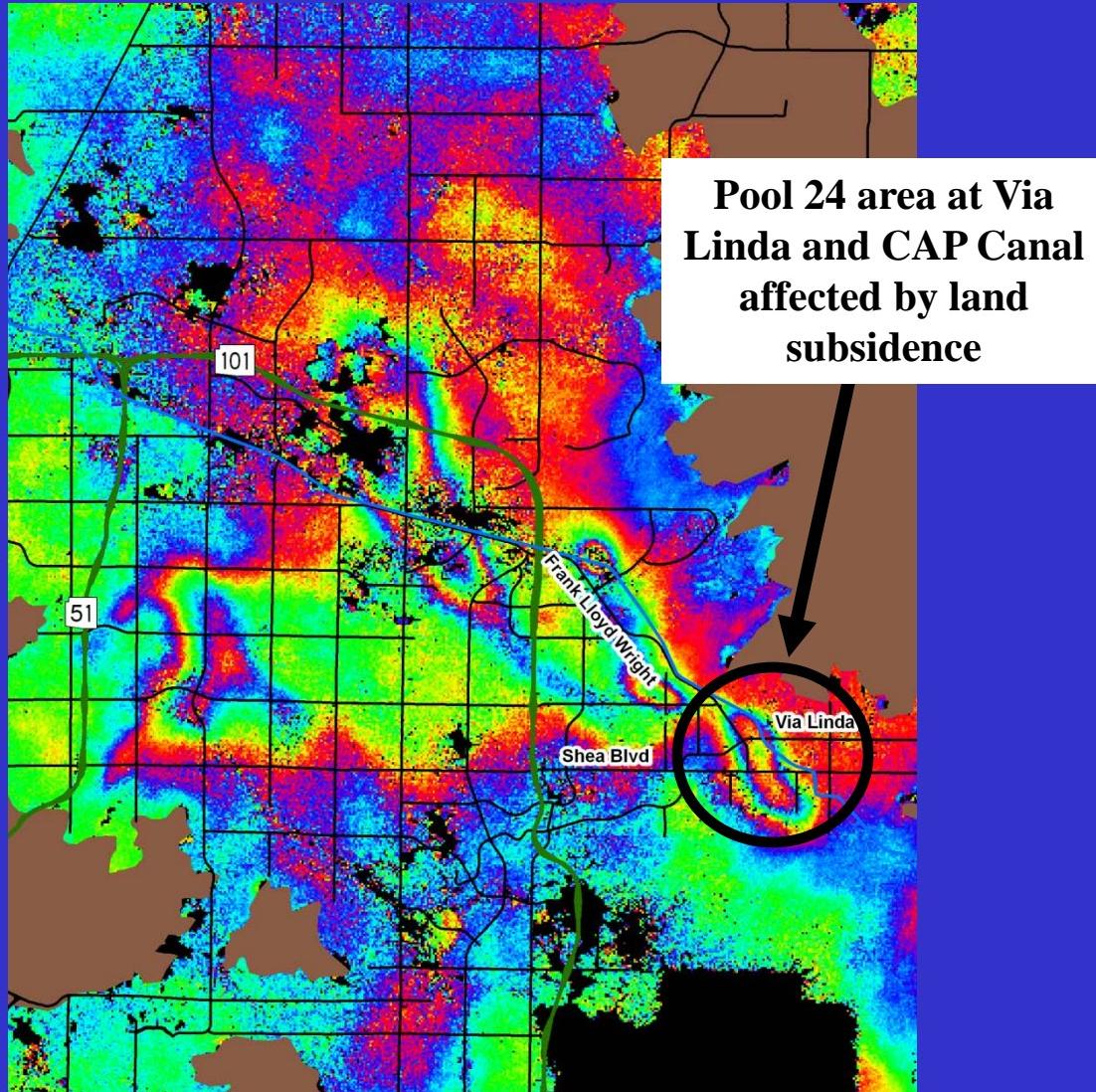
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Portion of
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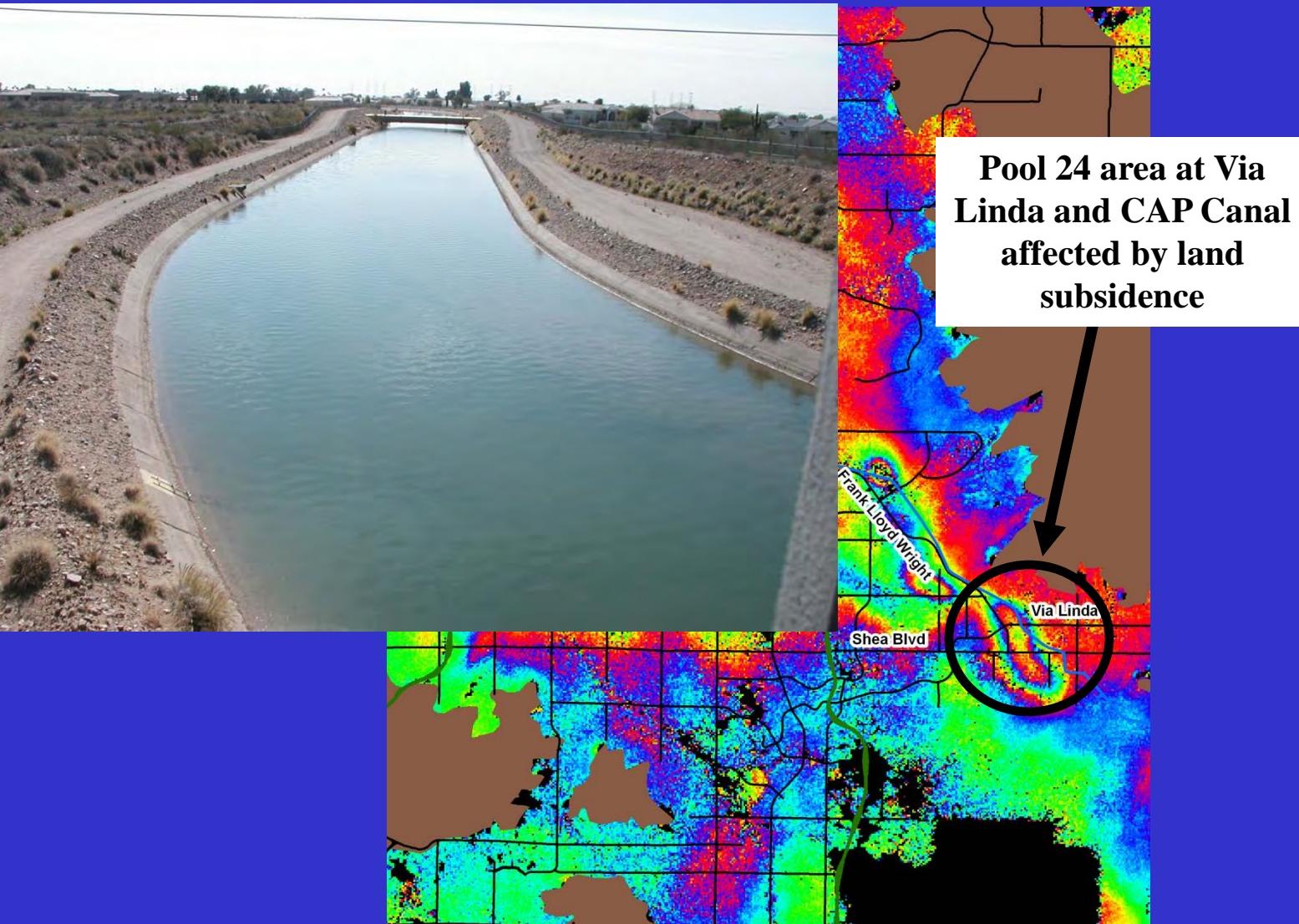
InSAR Used For Land Subsidence Monitoring and Modeling Along the Central Arizona Project Canal

CAP Canal Pool 23 and 24 Areas, NE Phoenix/Scottsdale, 07/10/1992 To 10/30/2000



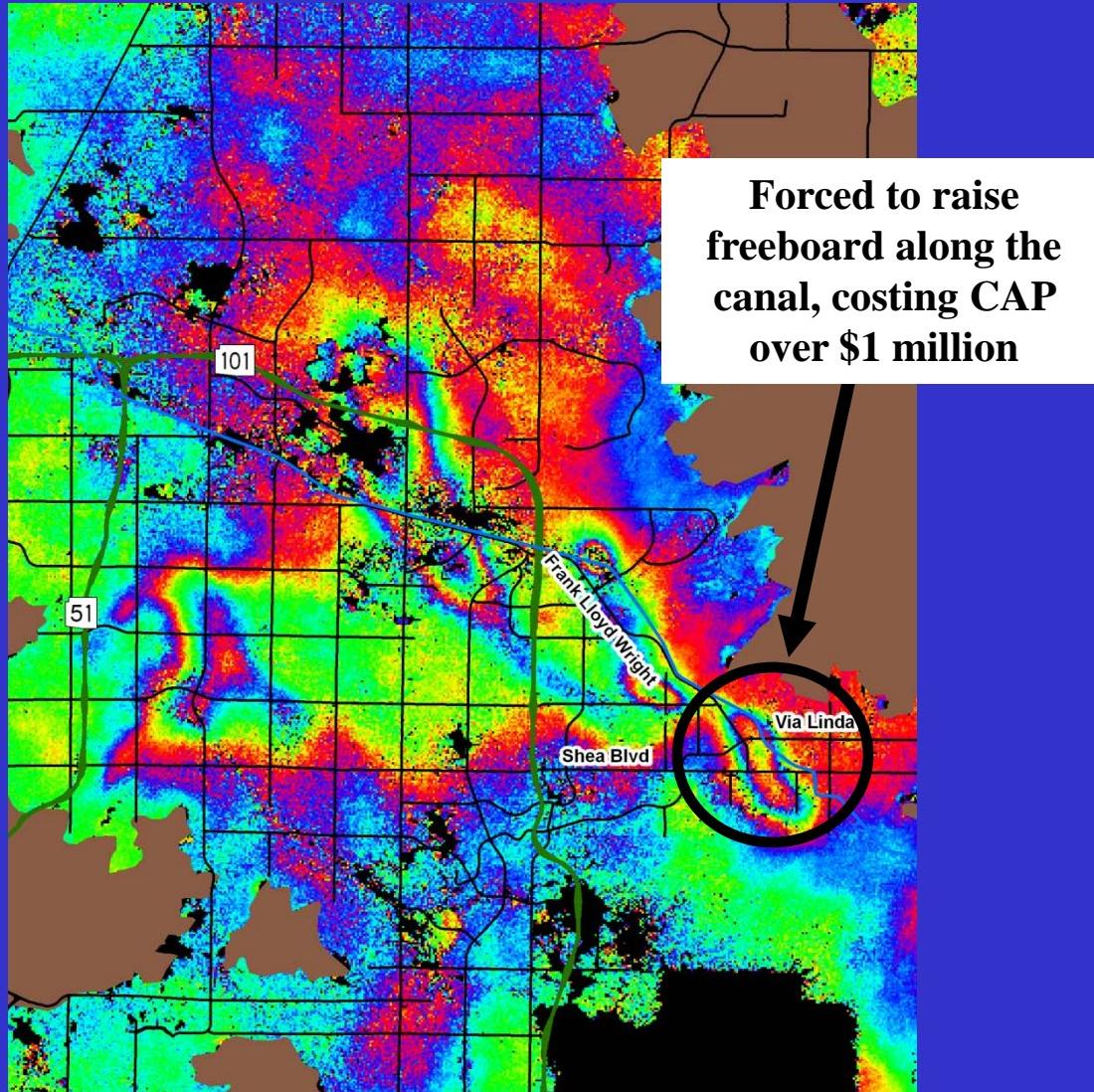
InSAR Used For Land Subsidence Monitoring and Modeling Along the Central Arizona Project Canal

CAP Canal Pool 23 and 24 Areas, NE Phoenix/Scottsdale, 07/10/1992 To 10/30/2000



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CAP Canal Pool 23 and 24 Areas, NE Phoenix/Scottsdale, 07/10/1992 To 10/30/2000

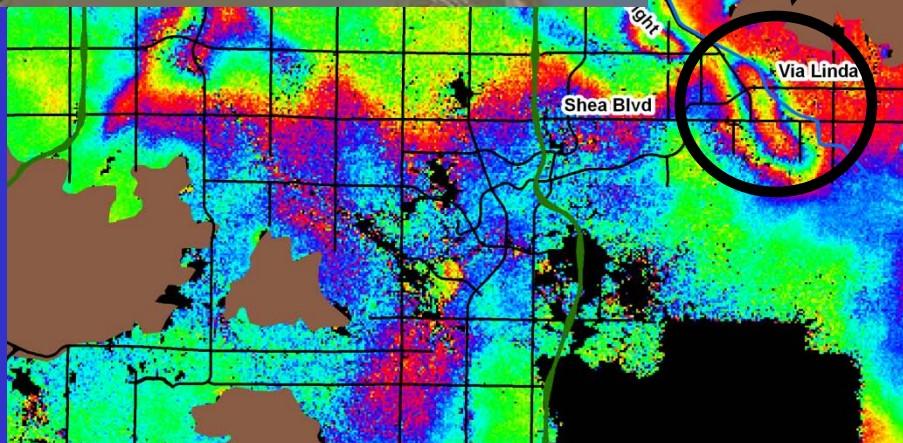
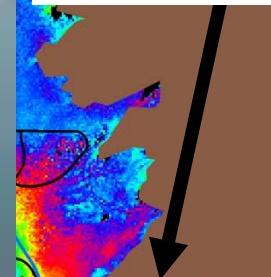


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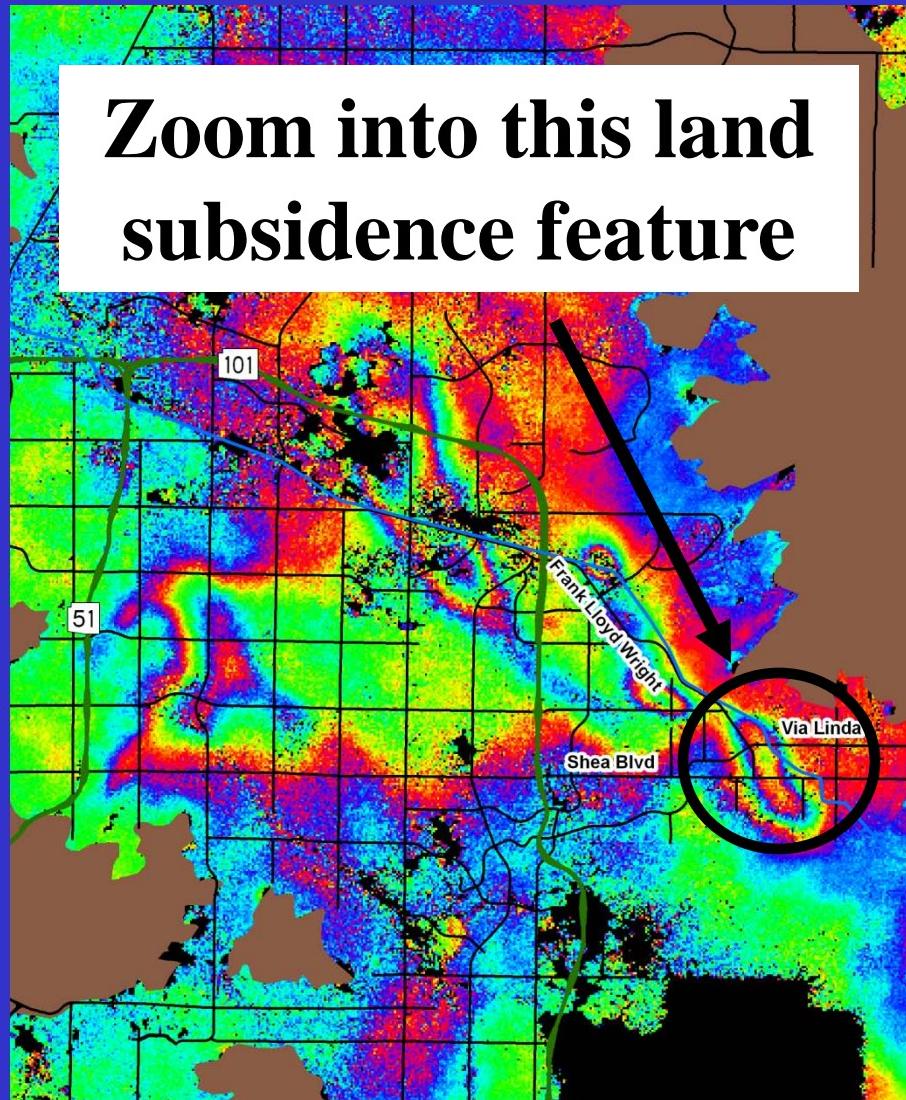


Forced to raise freeboard along the canal, costing CAP over \$1 million



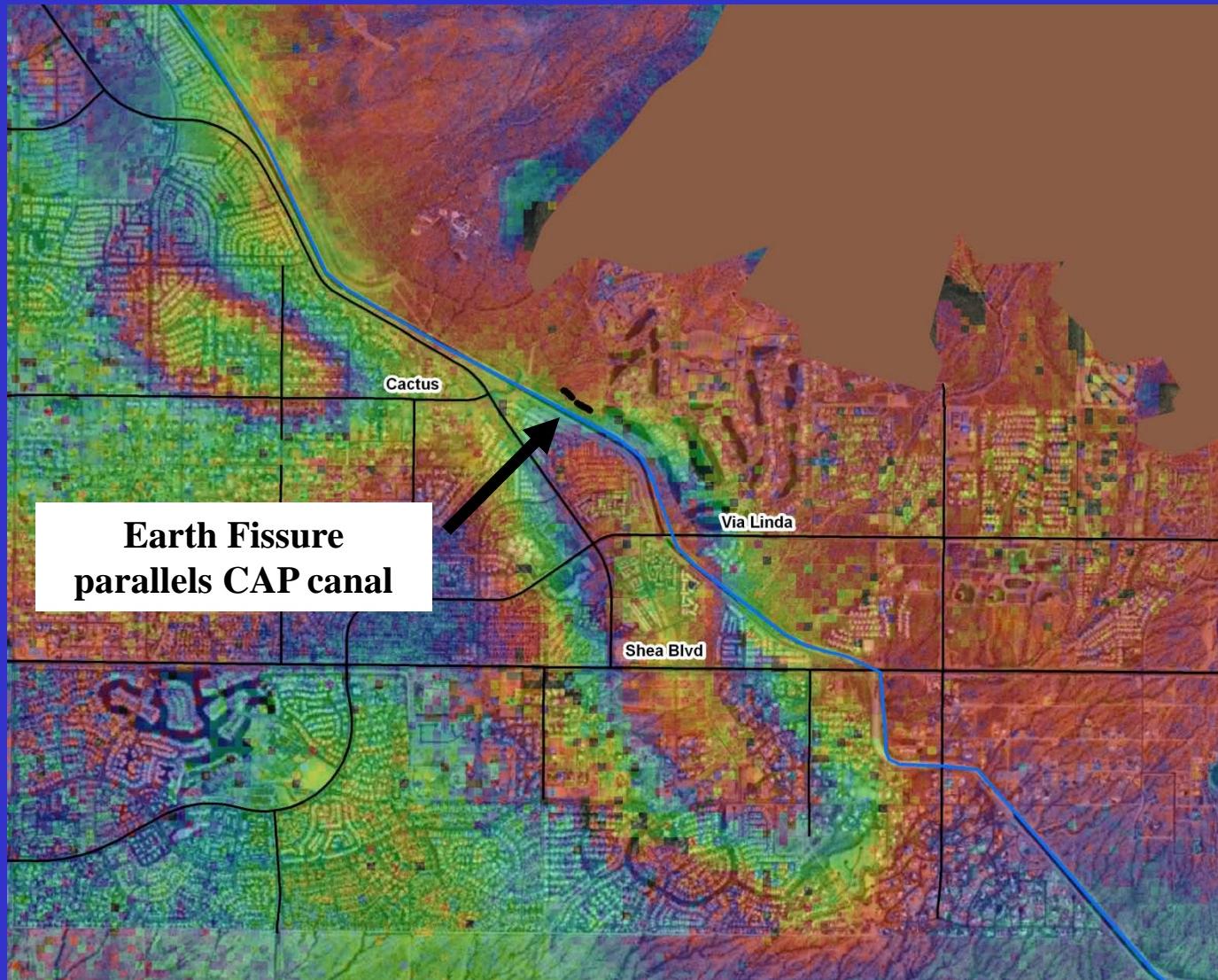
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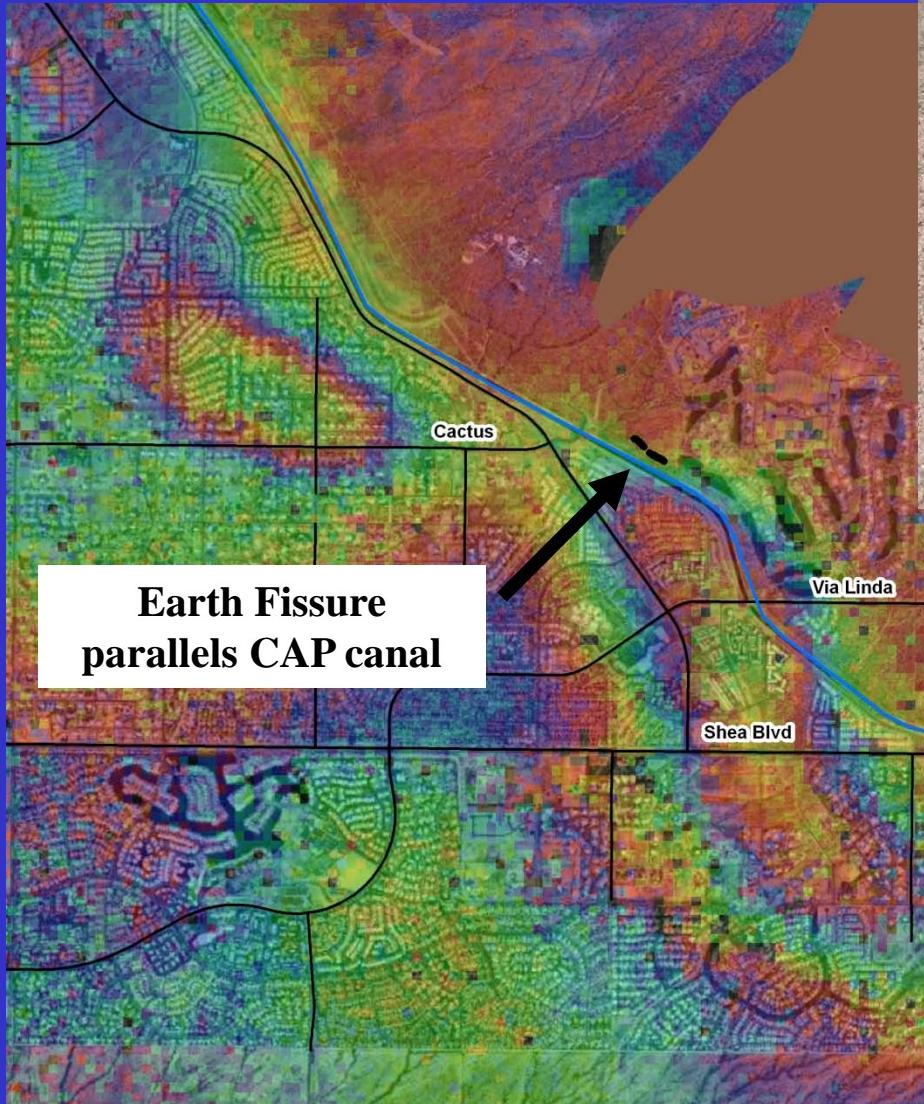
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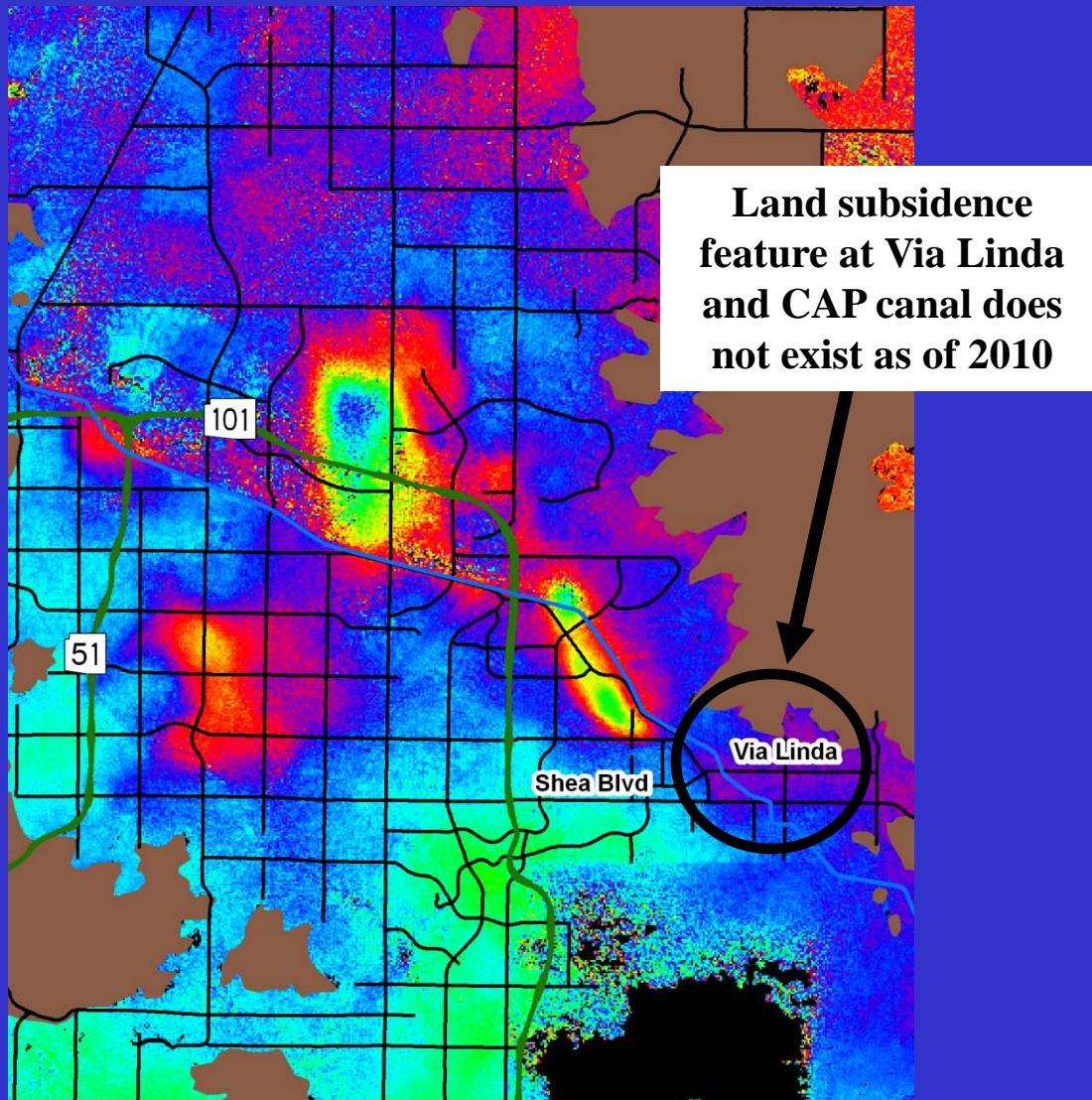
InSAR Used For Land Subsidence Monitoring and Modeling Along the Central Arizona Project Canal

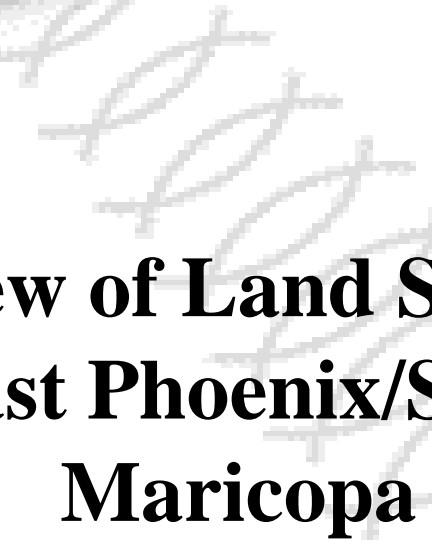
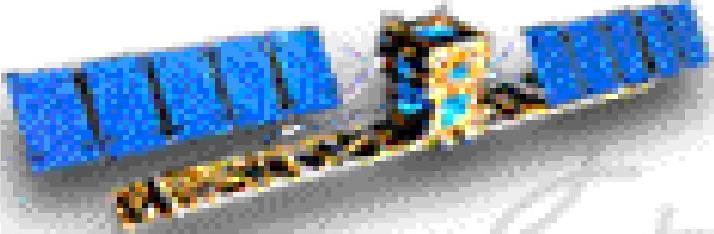
CAP Canal Pool 23 and 24 Areas, NE Phoenix/Scottsdale, 07/10/1992 To 10/30/2000



InSAR Used For Land Subsidence Monitoring and Modeling Along the Central Arizona Project Canal

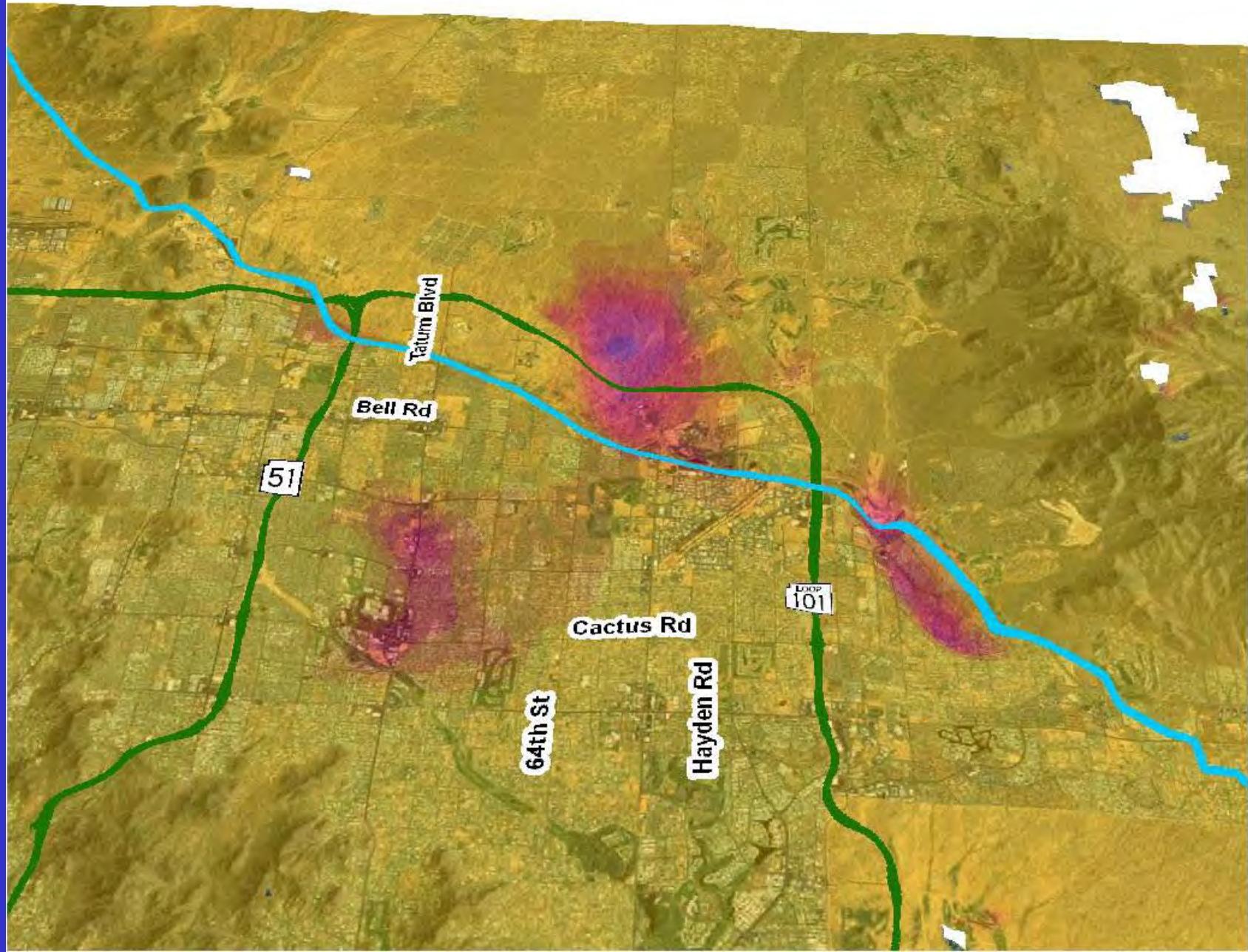
CAP Canal Pool 23 and 24 Areas, NE Phoenix/Scottsdale, 02/11/2008 to 02/15/2010





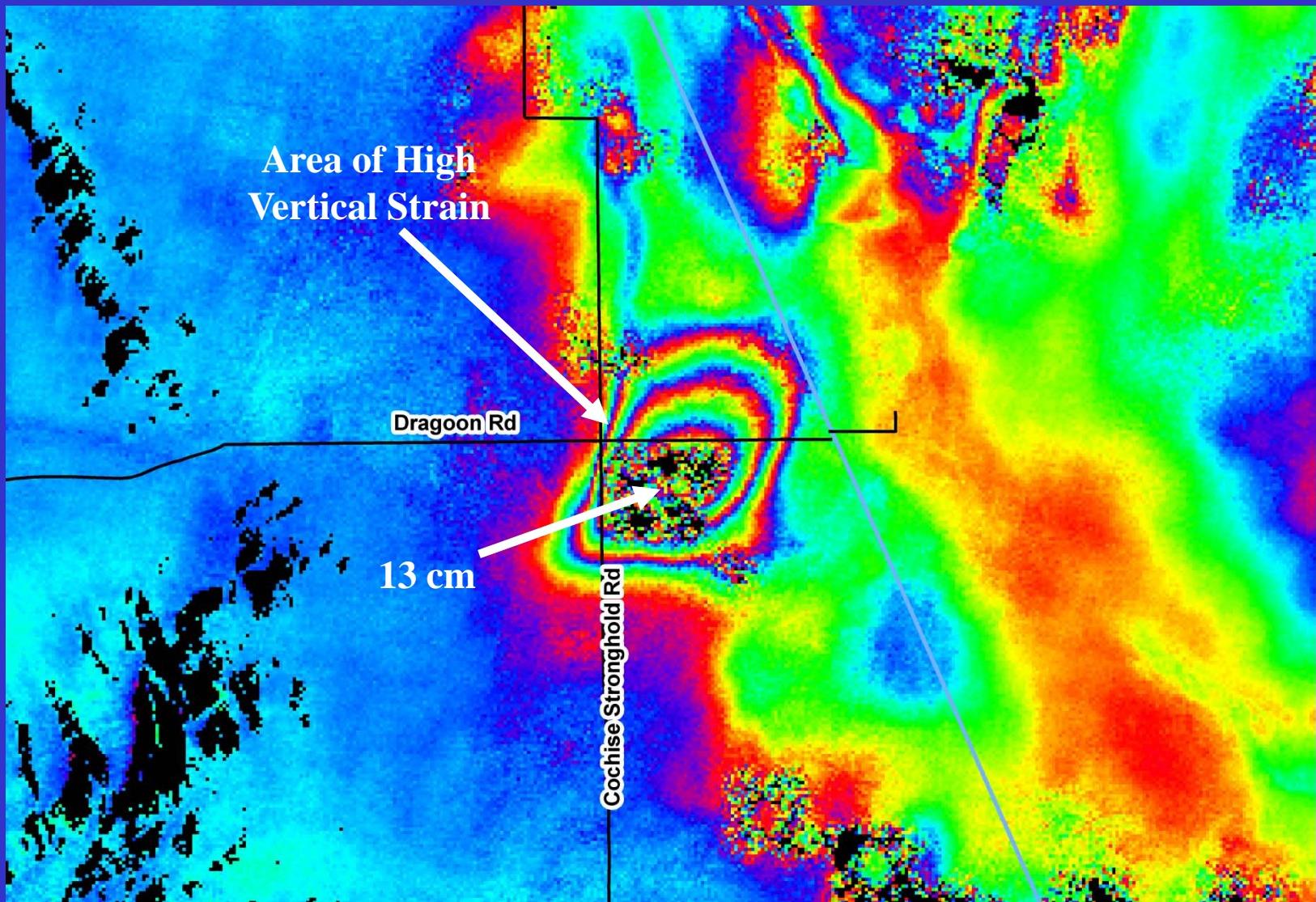
Virtual View of Land Subsidence for the Northeast Phoenix/Scottsdale Area in Maricopa County





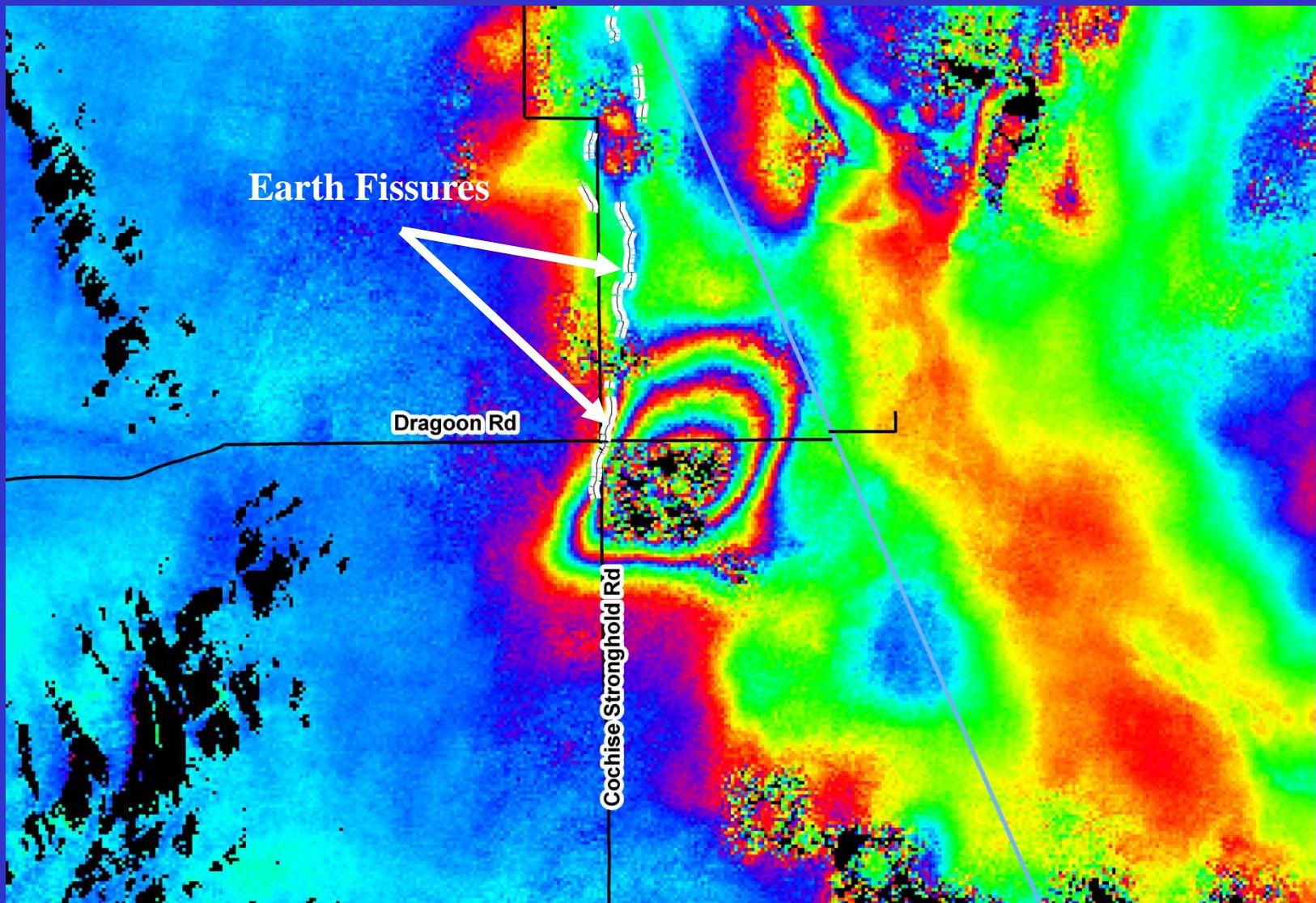
InSAR Used For Earth Fissure Monitoring

Willcox Basin/Cochise County, 10 miles southwest of the Town of Willcox 01/20/2009 To 01/05/2010



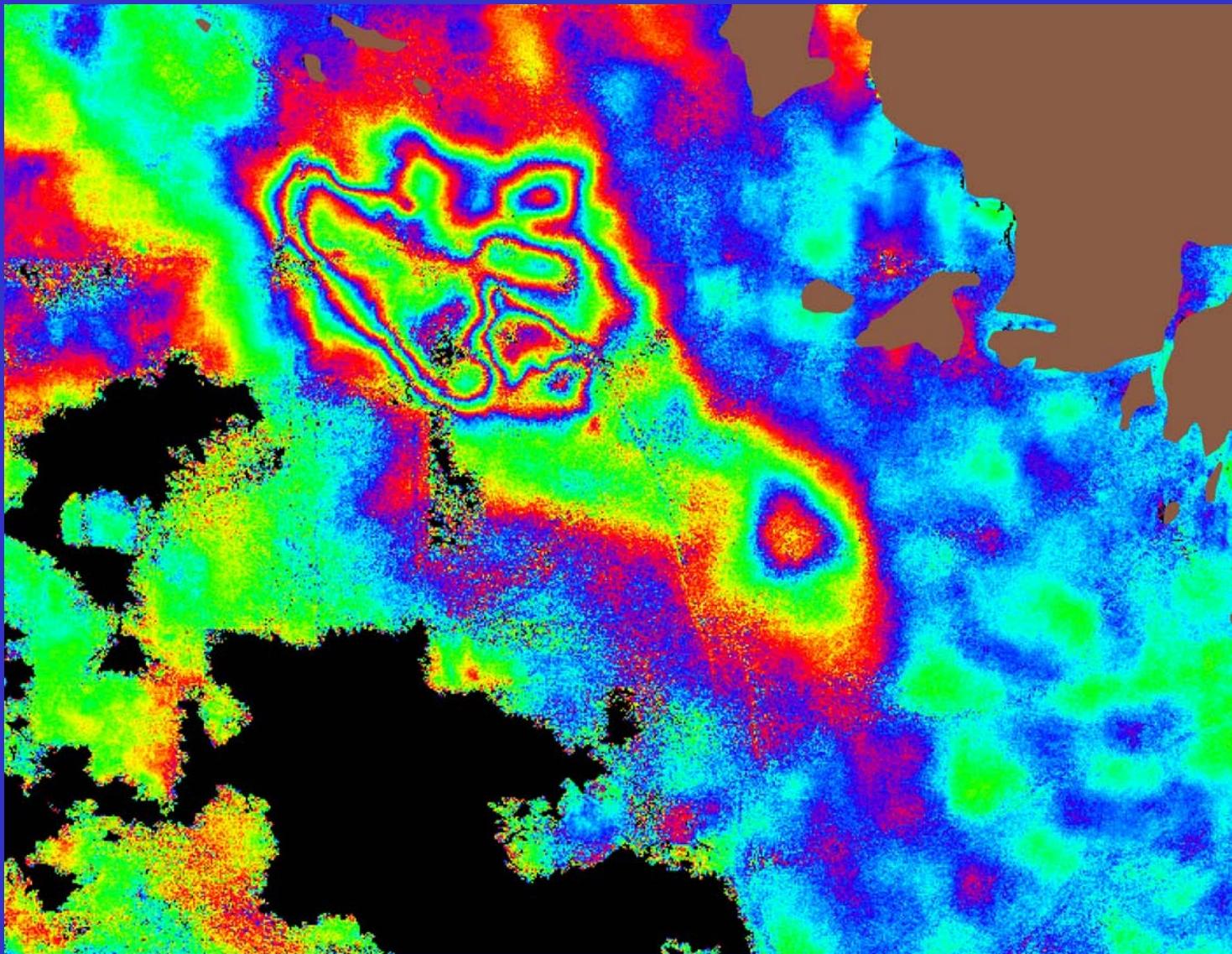
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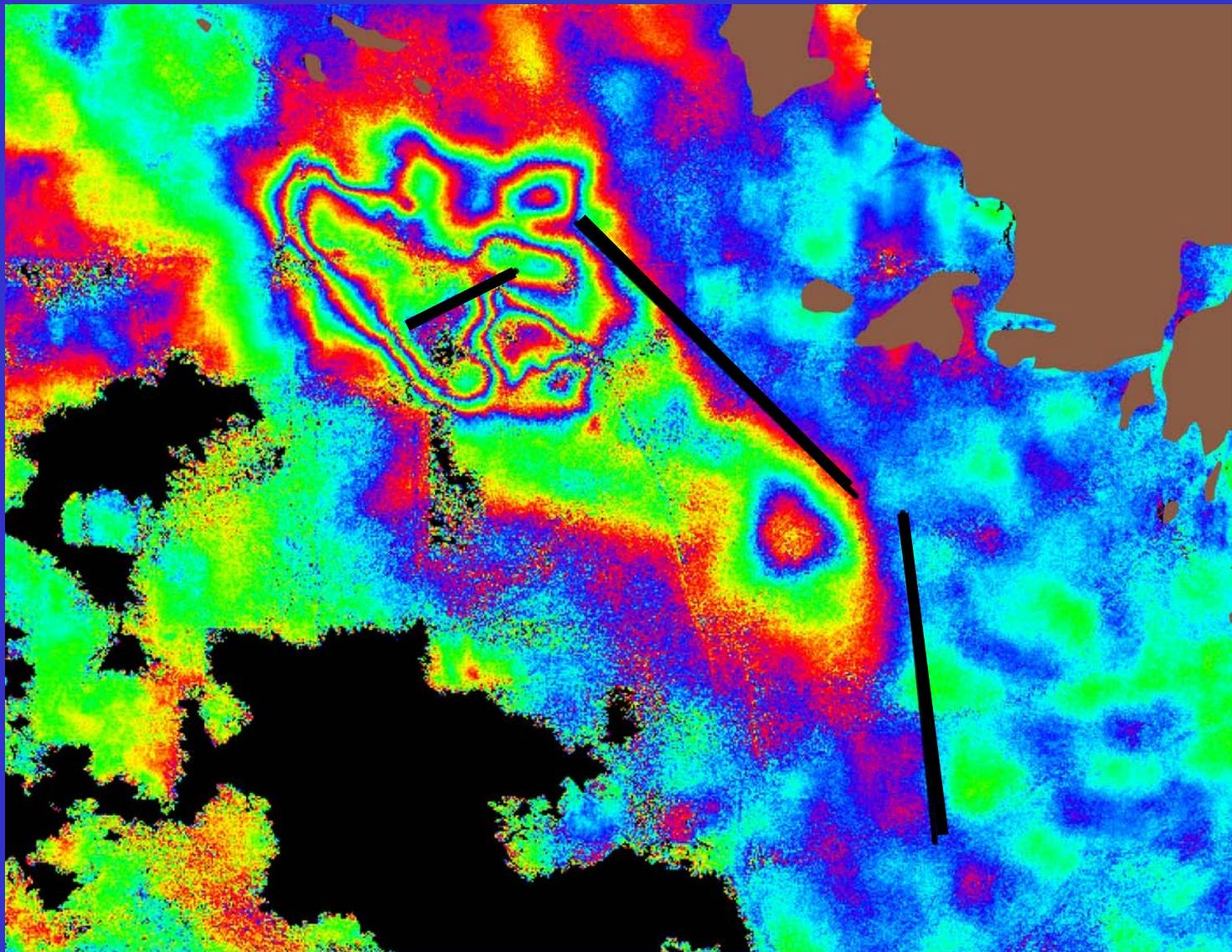
InSAR Used For Geological Investigations

Hawk Rock Area, East Mesa/Apache Junction, Pinal/Maricopa Counties 10/20/2004 To 04/02/2008



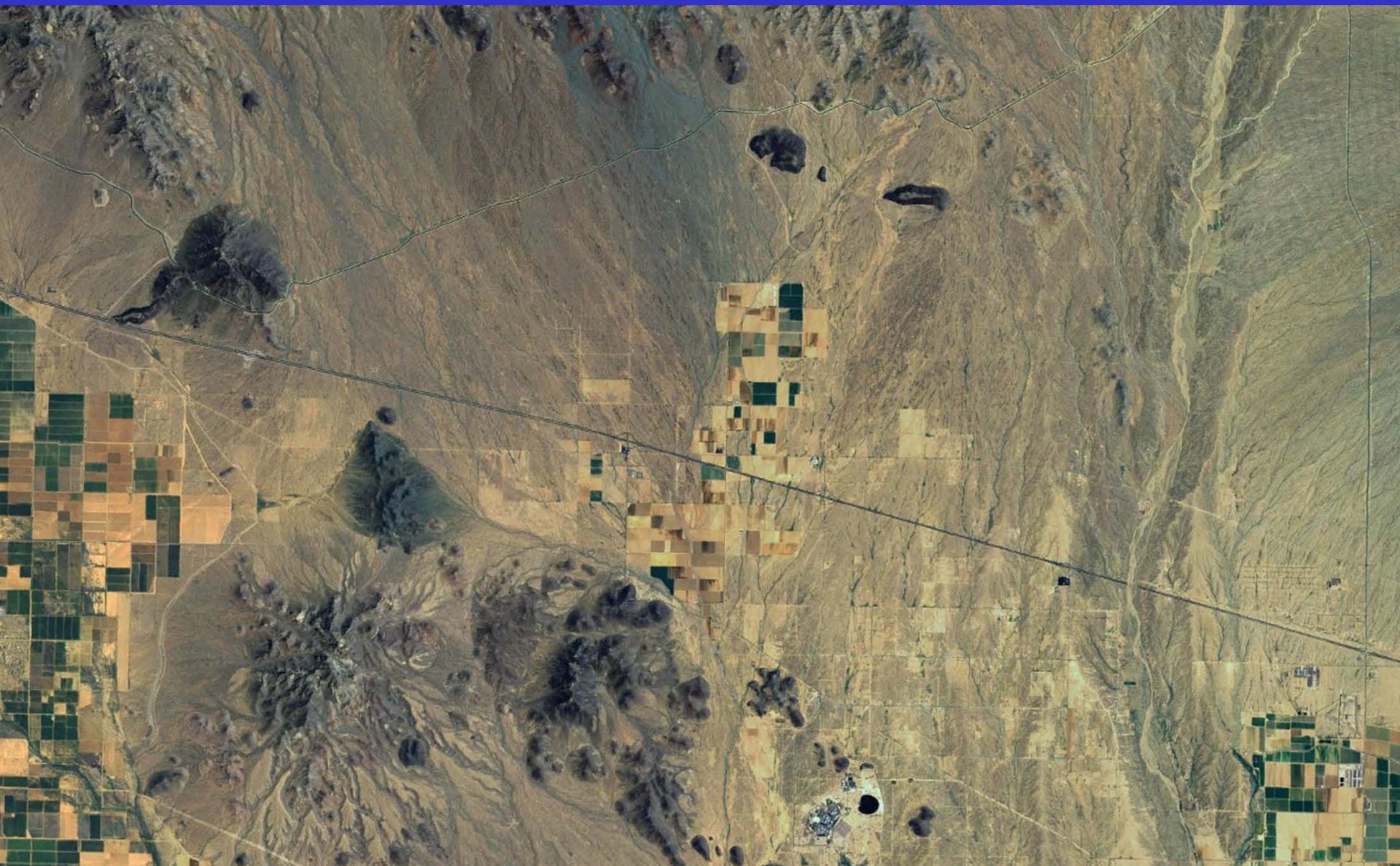
InSAR Used For Geological Investigations

Hawk Rock Area, East Mesa/Apache Junction, Pinal/Maricopa Counties 10/20/2004 To 04/02/2008



InSAR Used For Monitoring Artificial Recharge and Associated Uplift

CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County



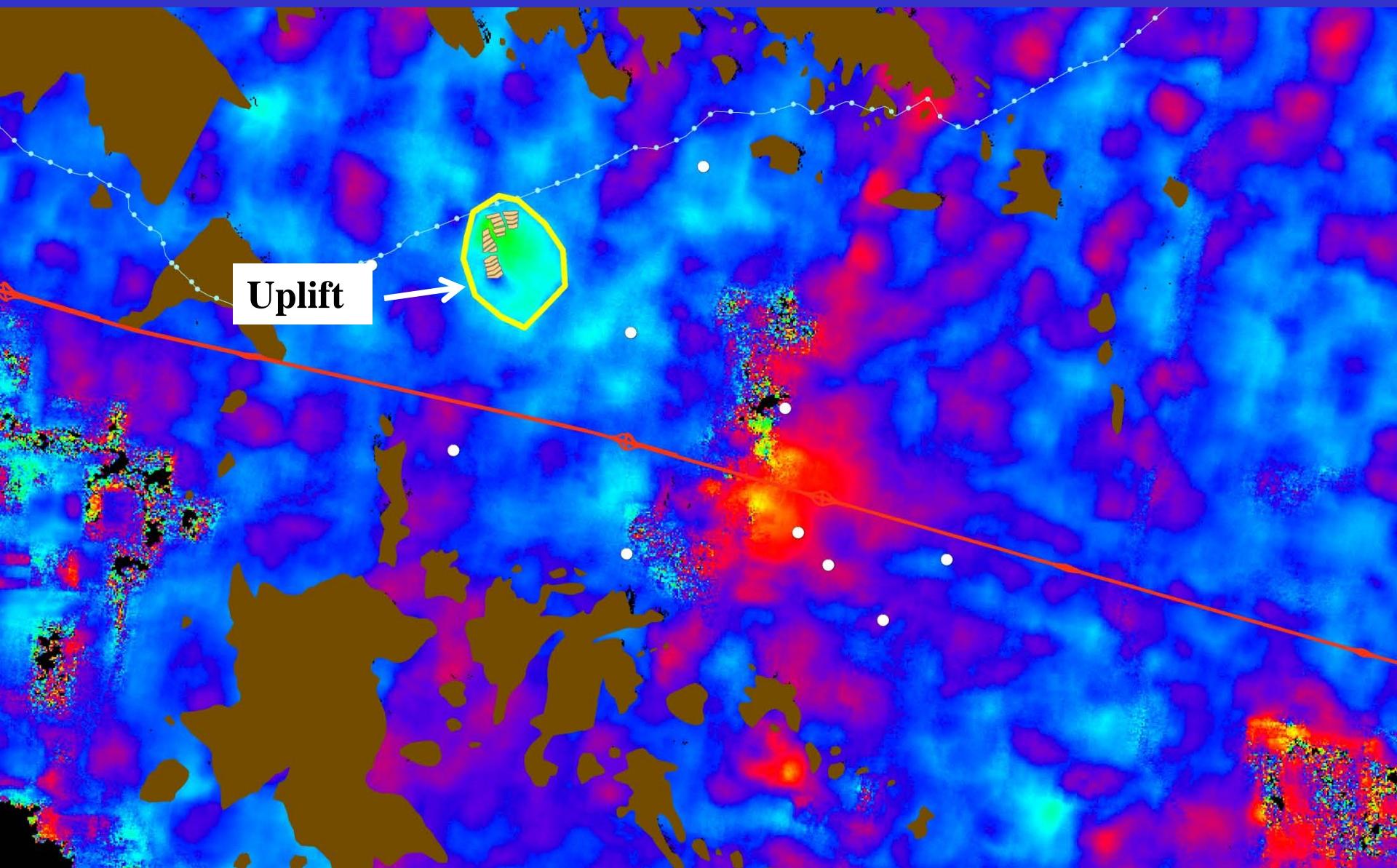
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CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County



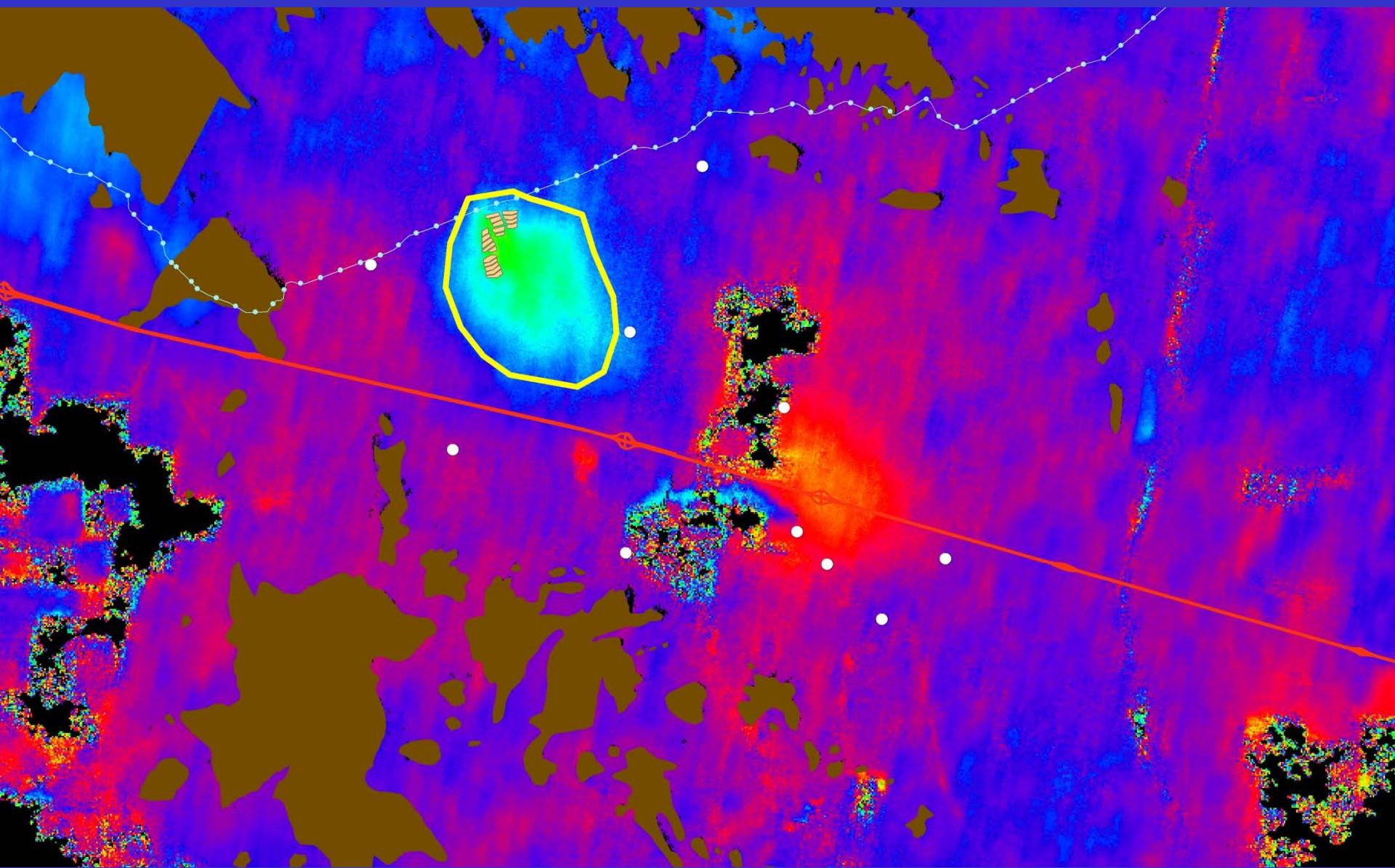
InSAR Used For Monitoring Artificial Recharge and Associated Uplift

CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County 02/25/2006 To 06/10/2006



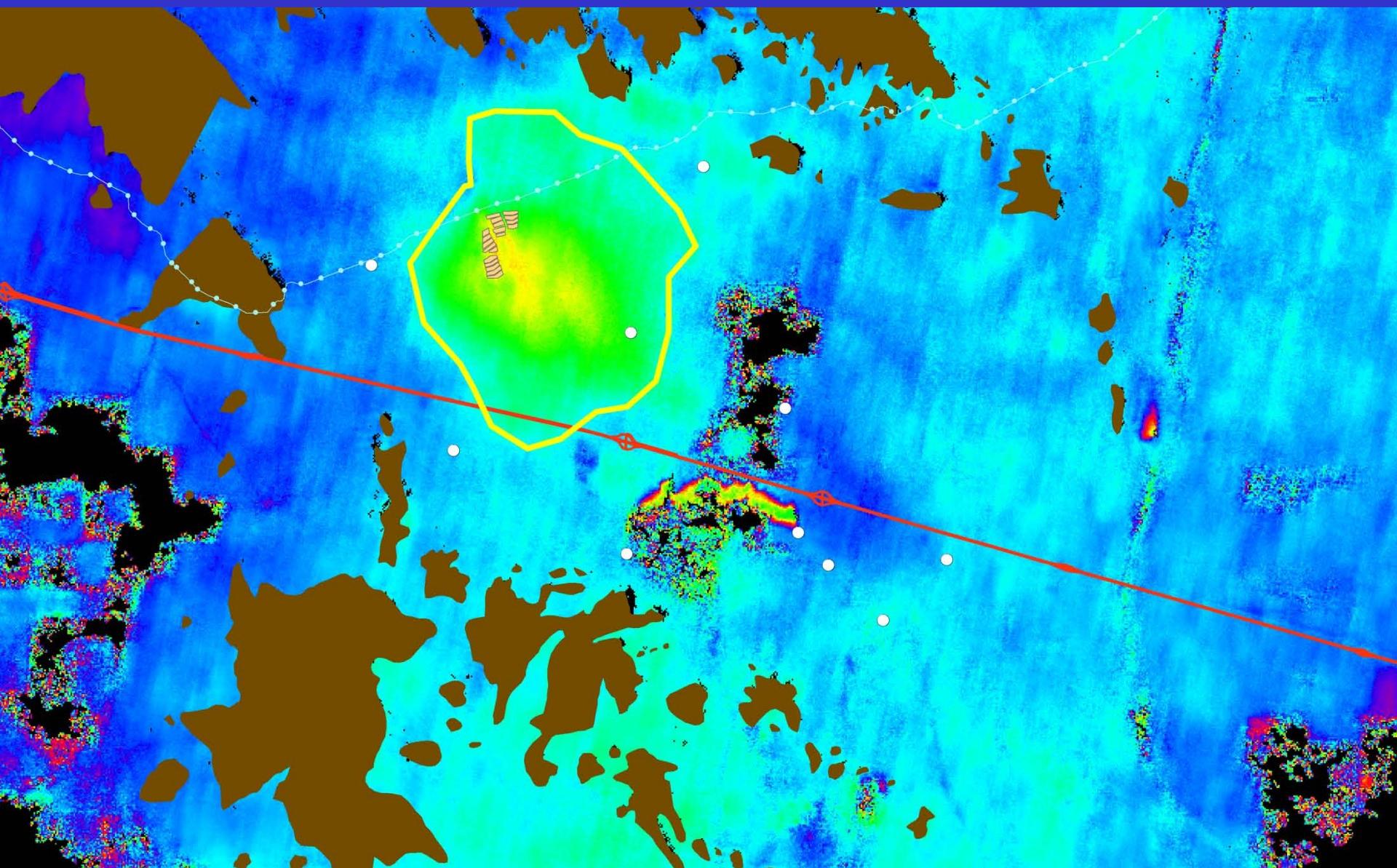
InSAR Used For Monitoring Artificial Recharge and Associated Uplift

CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County 02/25/2006 To 10/28/2006



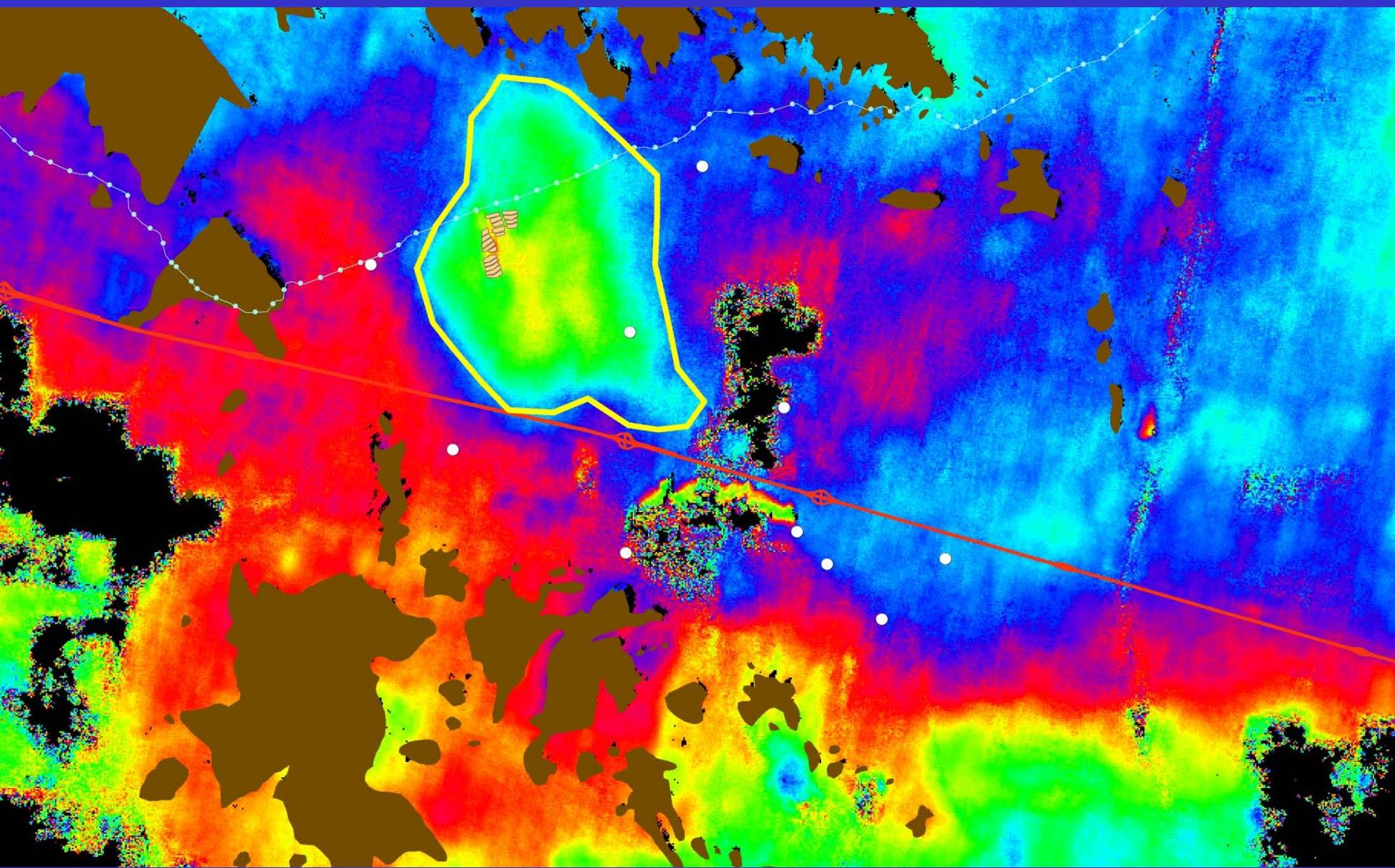
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CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County 02/25/2006 To 12/02/2006



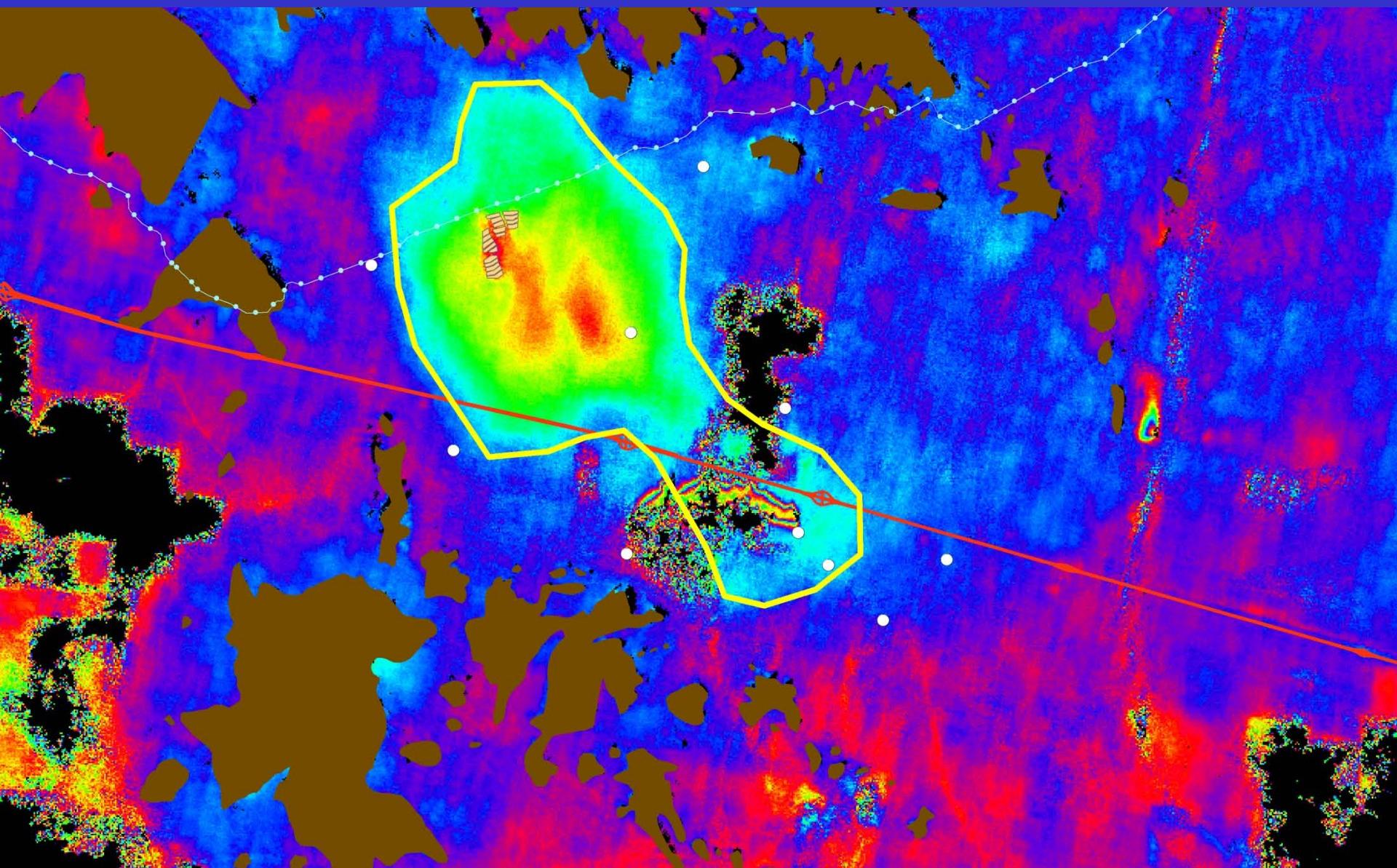
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CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County 02/25/2006 To 08/04/2007



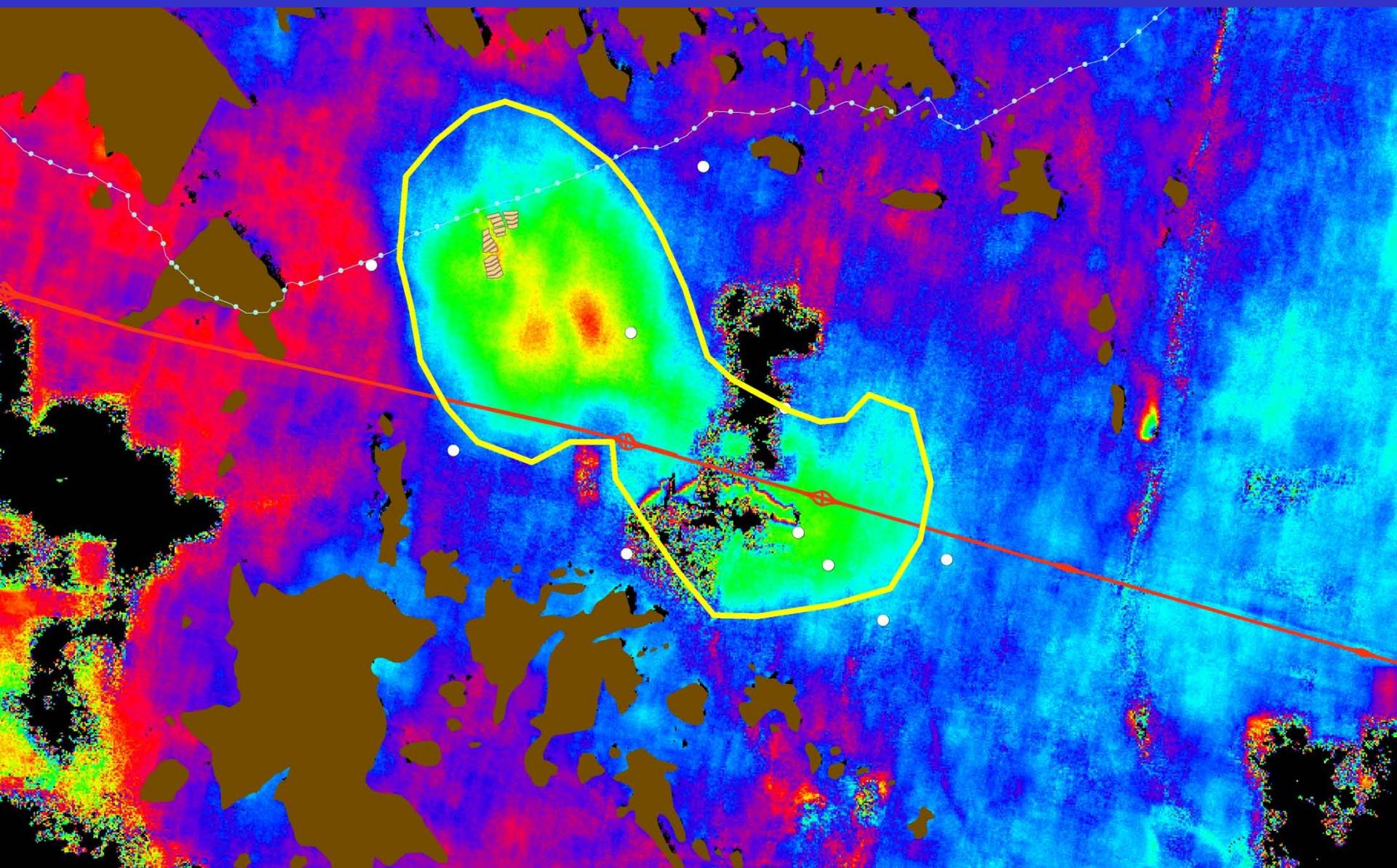
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CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County 02/25/2006 To 11/17/2007



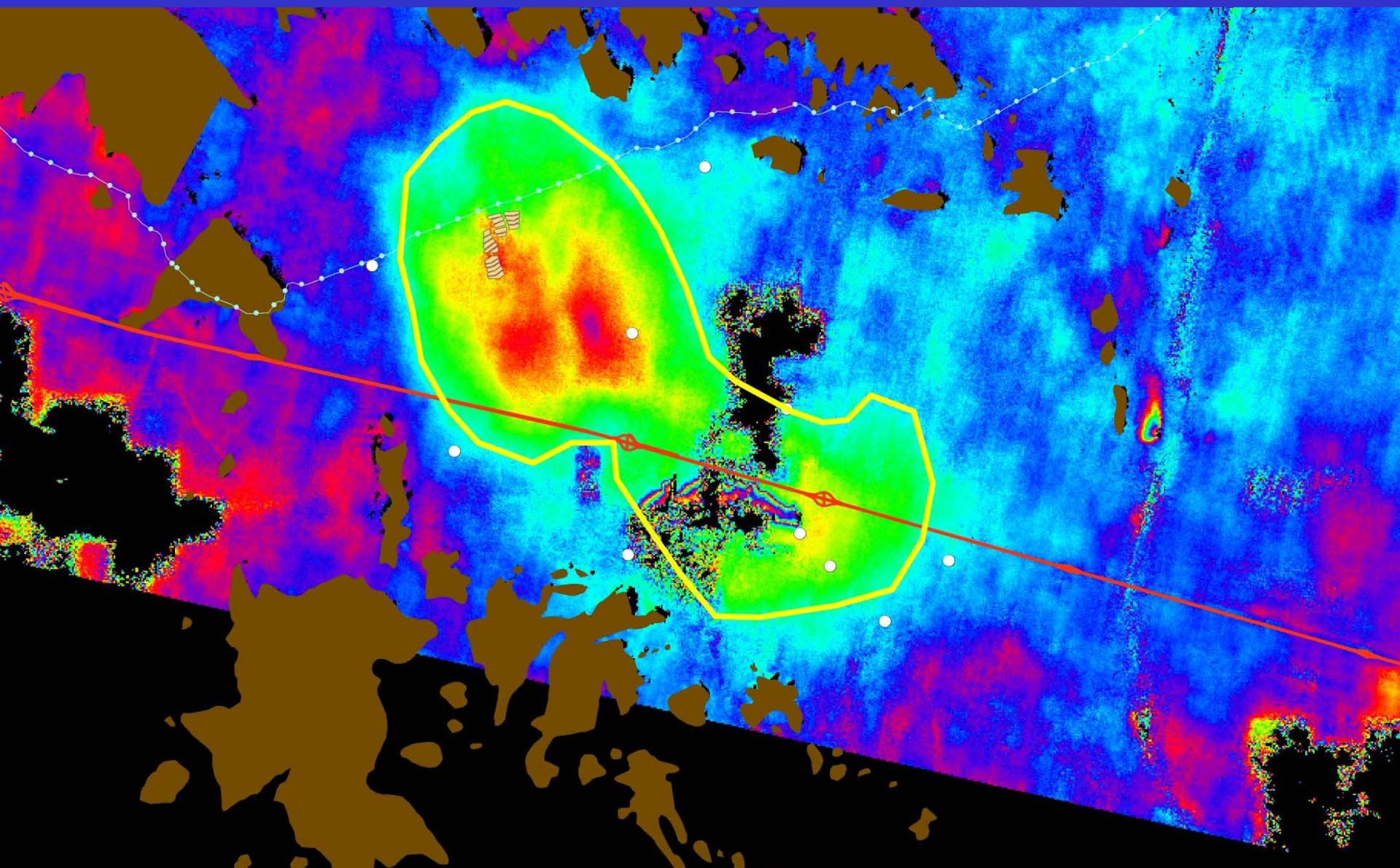
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CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County 02/25/2006 To 01/26/2008



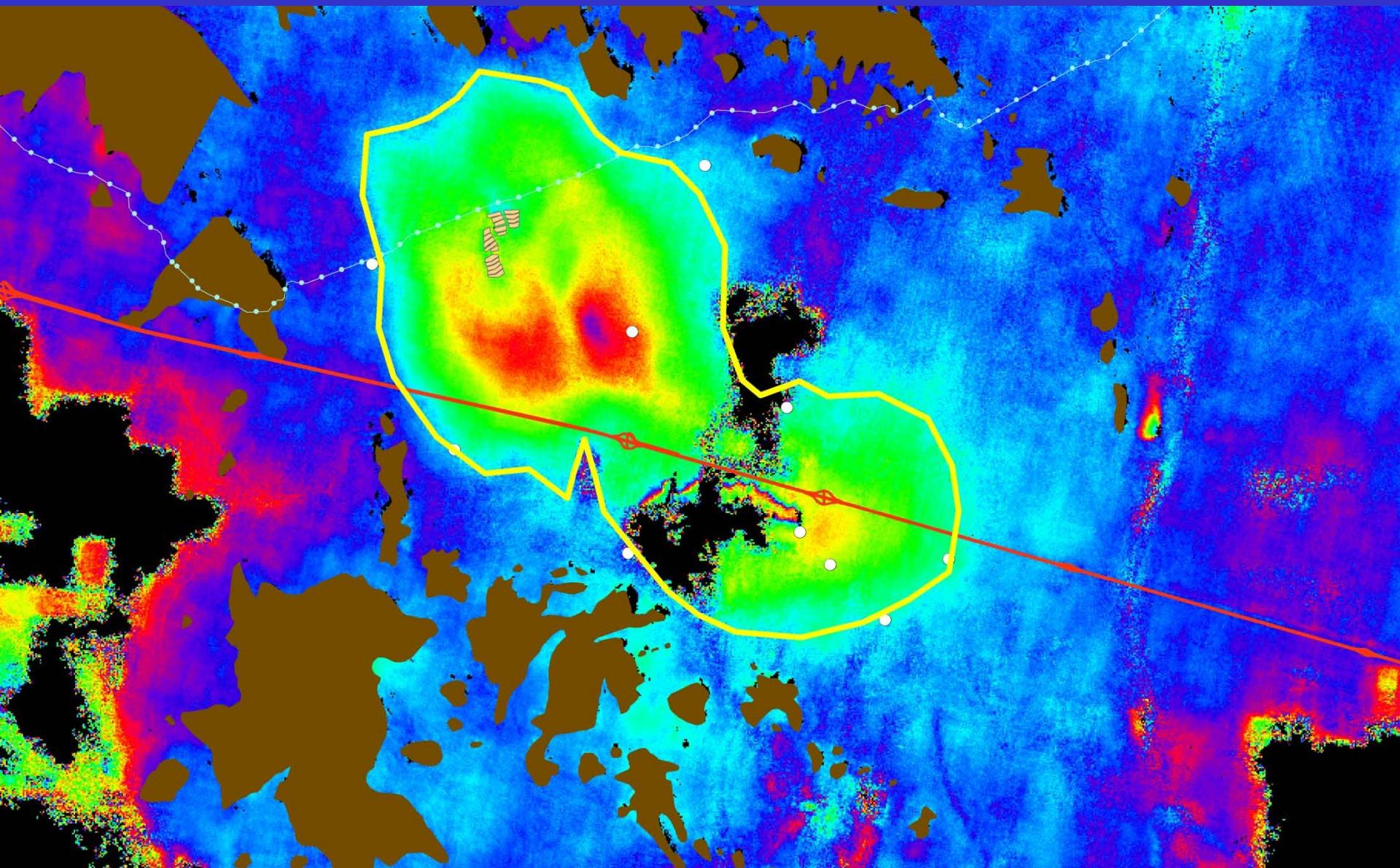
InSAR Used For Monitoring Artificial Recharge and Associated Uplift

CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County 02/25/2006 To 04/05/2008



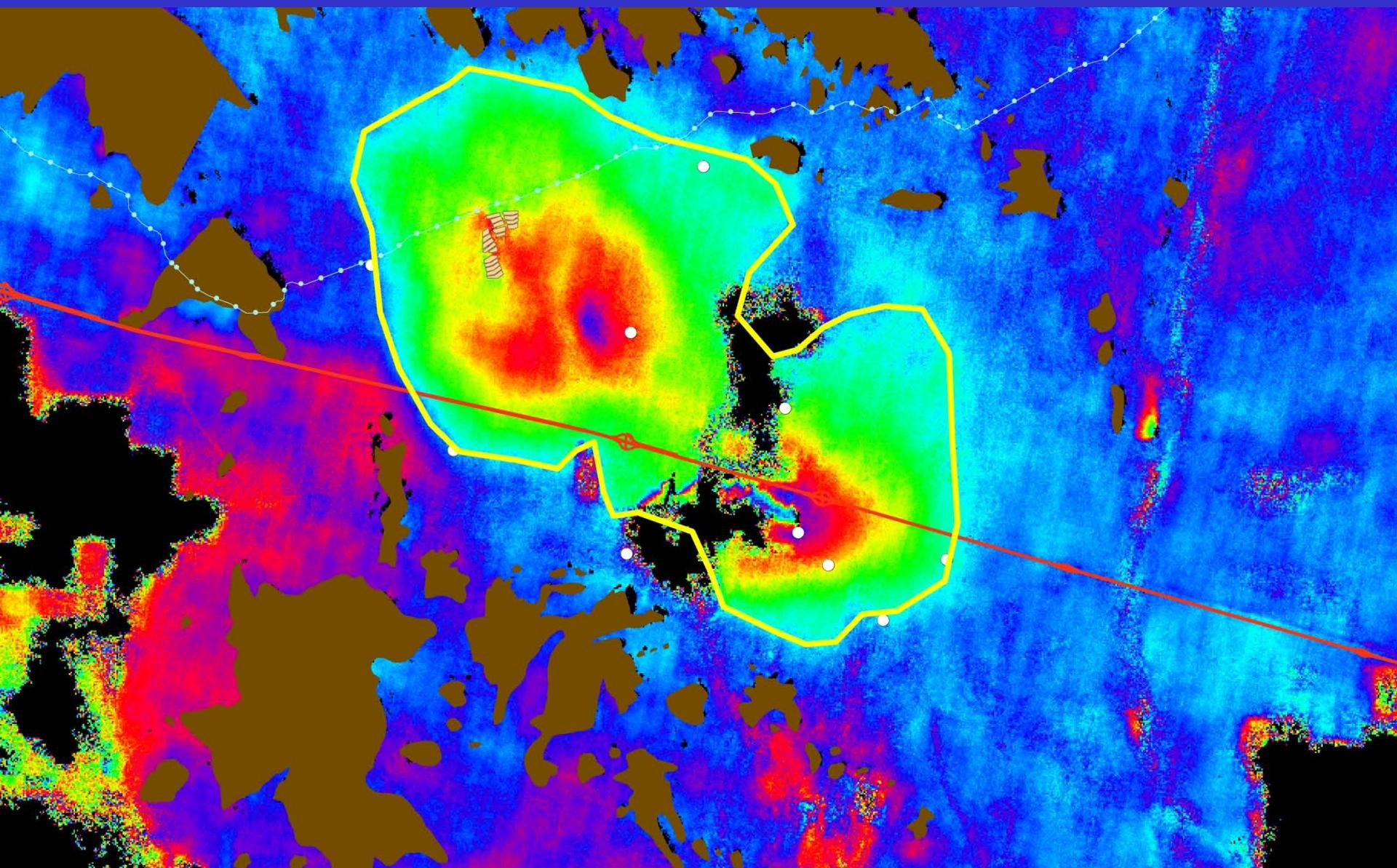
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CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County 02/25/2006 To 11/01/2008



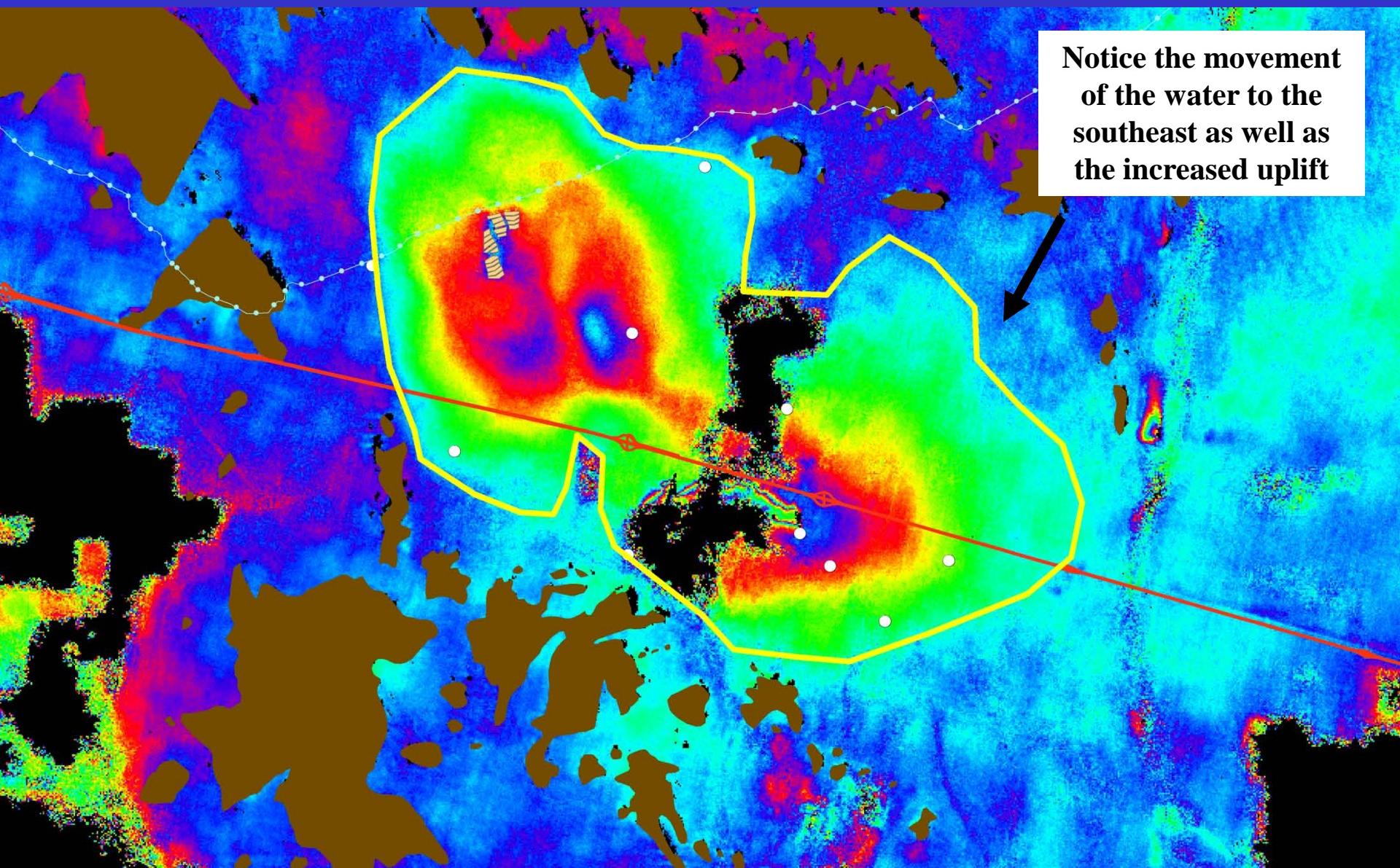
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CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County 02/25/2006 To 01/10/2009



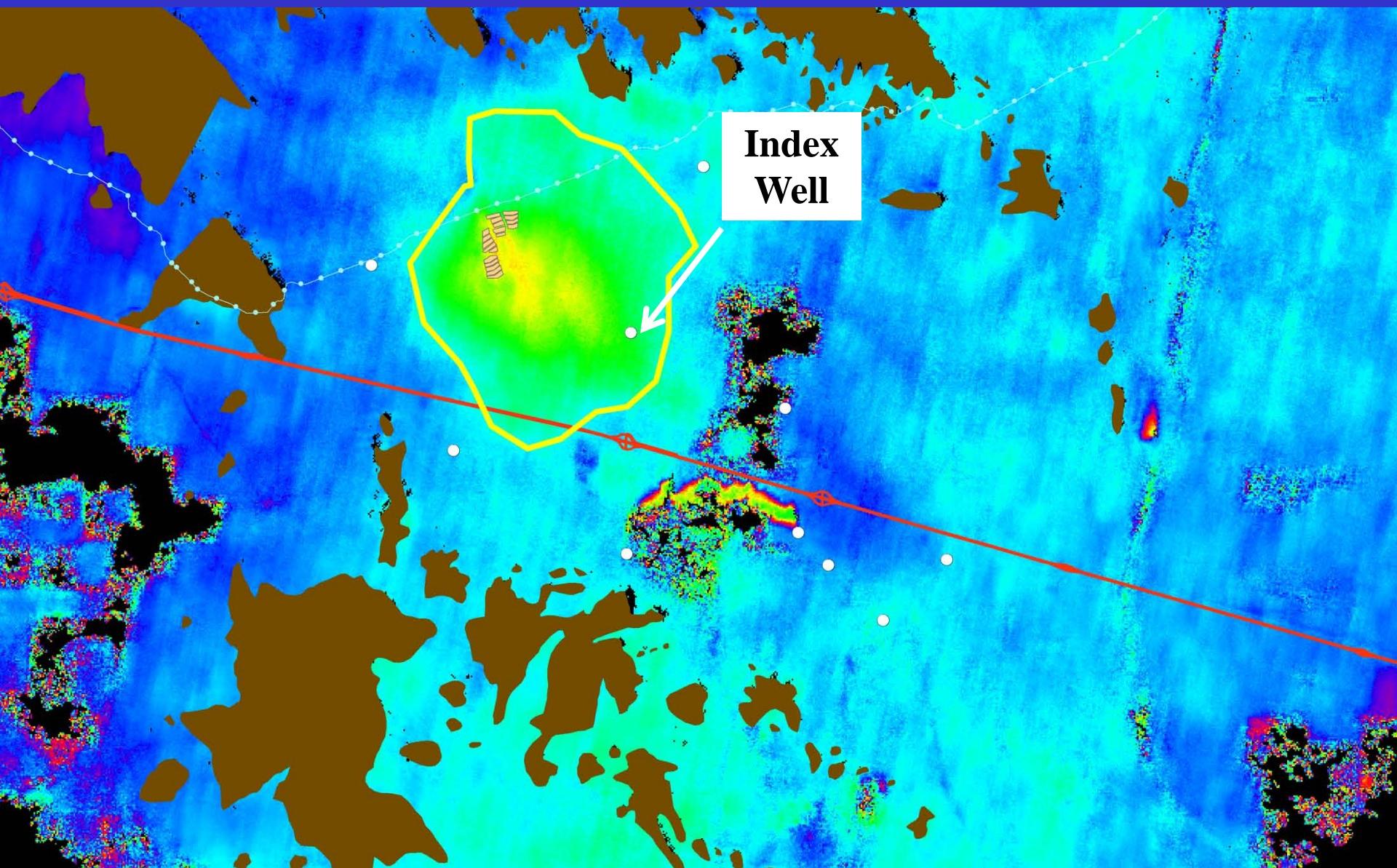
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CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County 02/25/2006 To 11/21/2009



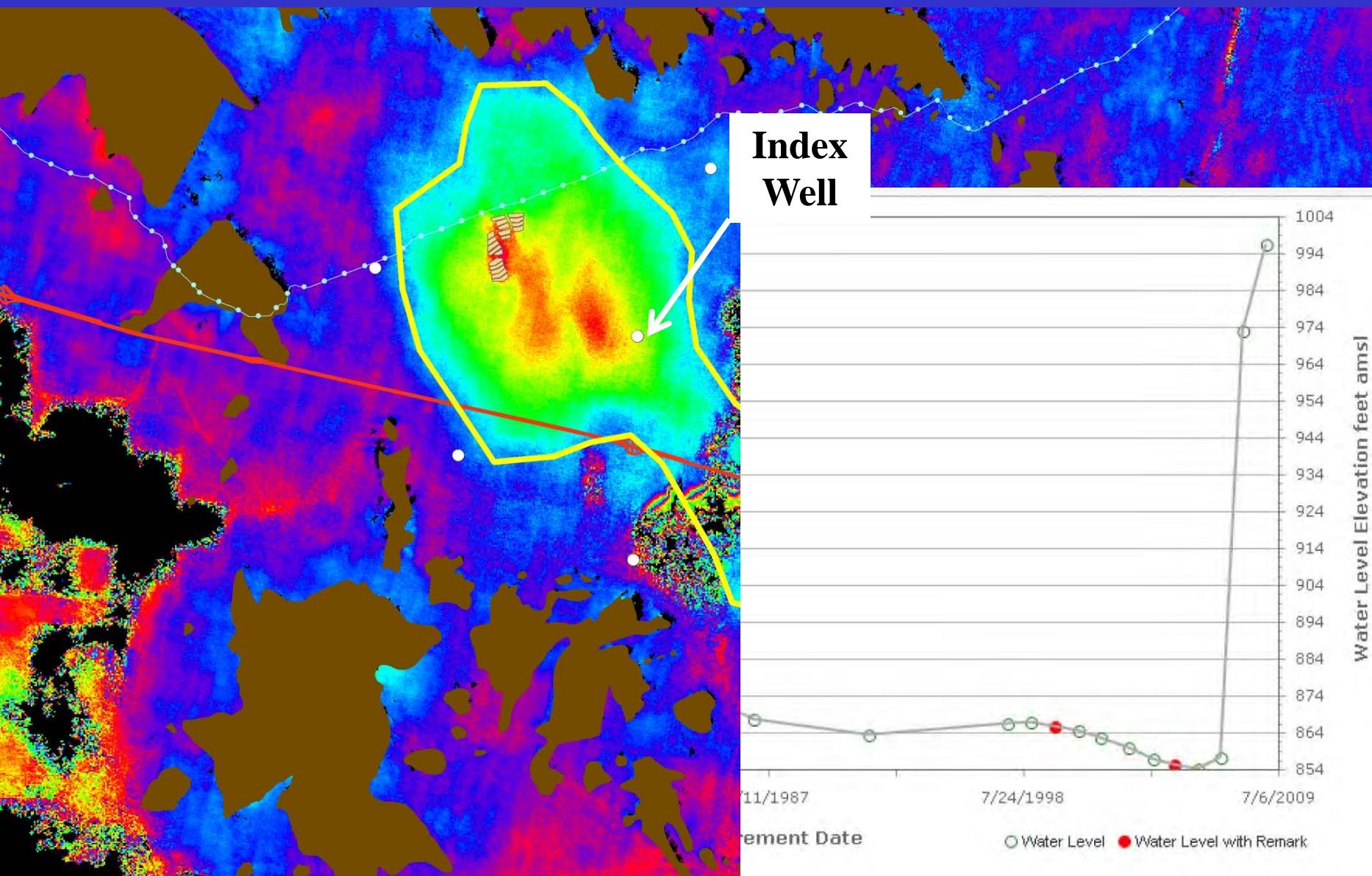
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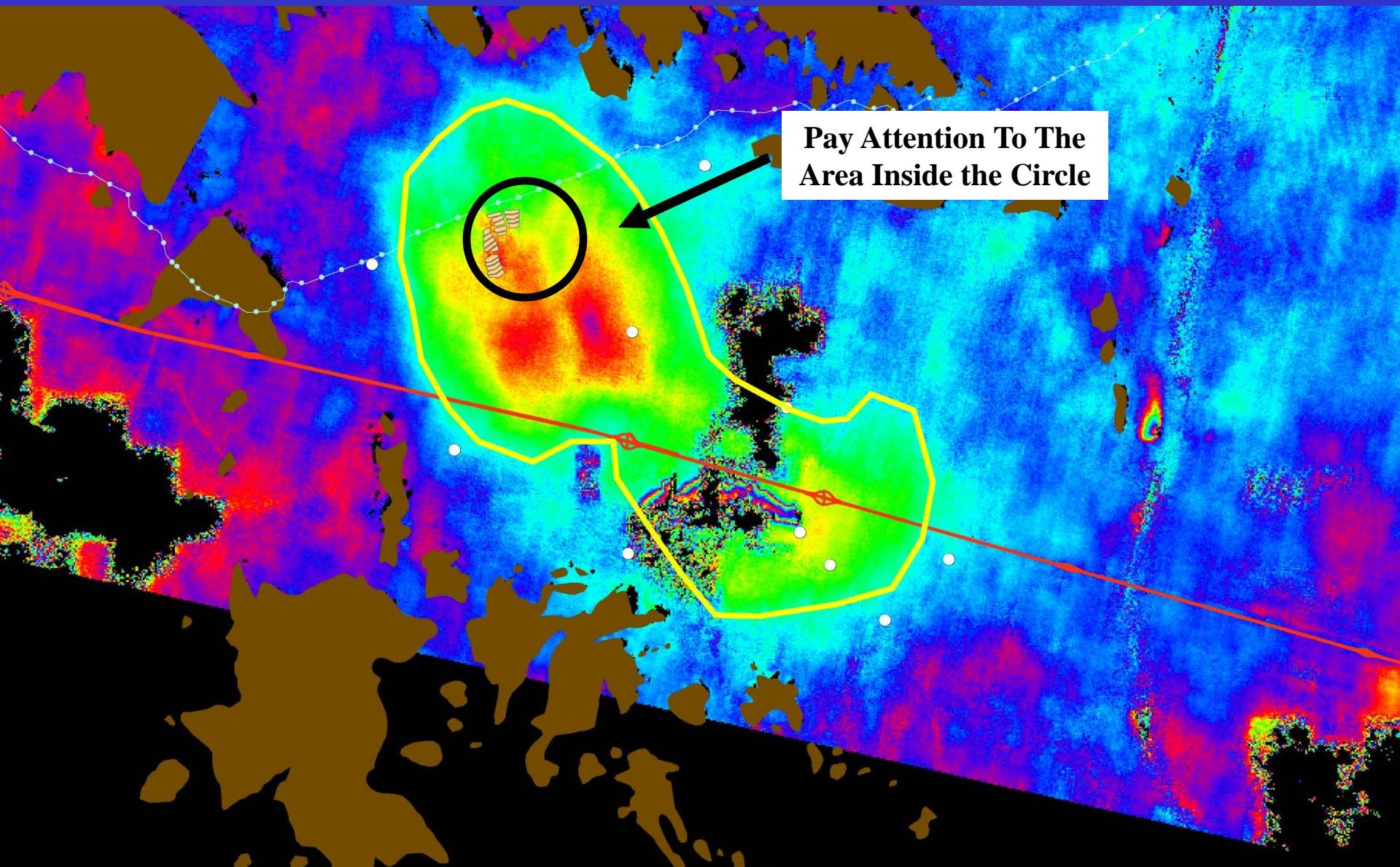
InSAR Used For Monitoring Artificial Recharge and Associated Uplift

CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County 02/25/2006 To 11/17/2007



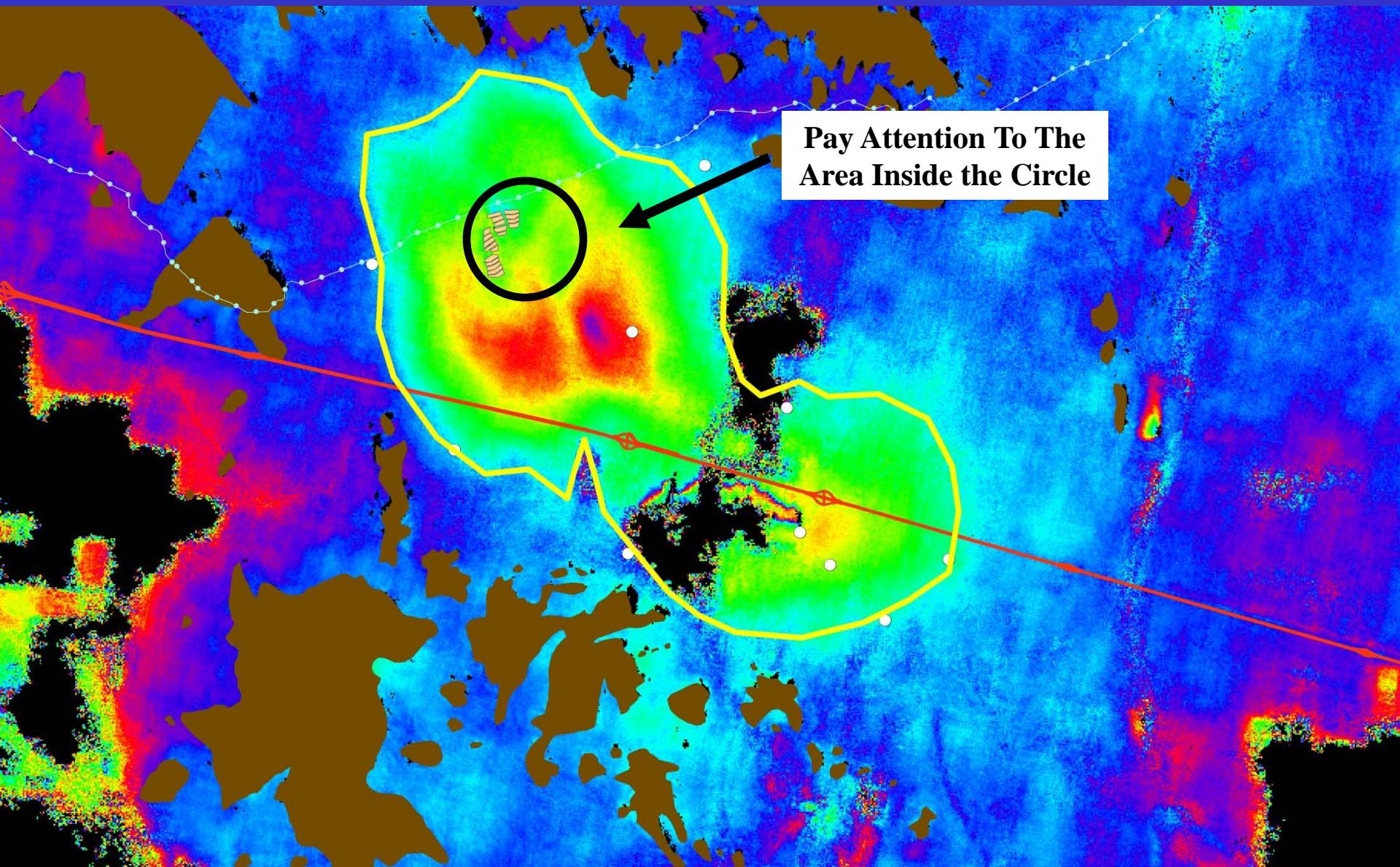
InSAR Used For Monitoring Artificial Recharge and Associated Uplift

CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County 02/25/2006 To 04/05/2008



InSAR Used For Monitoring Artificial Recharge and Associated Uplift

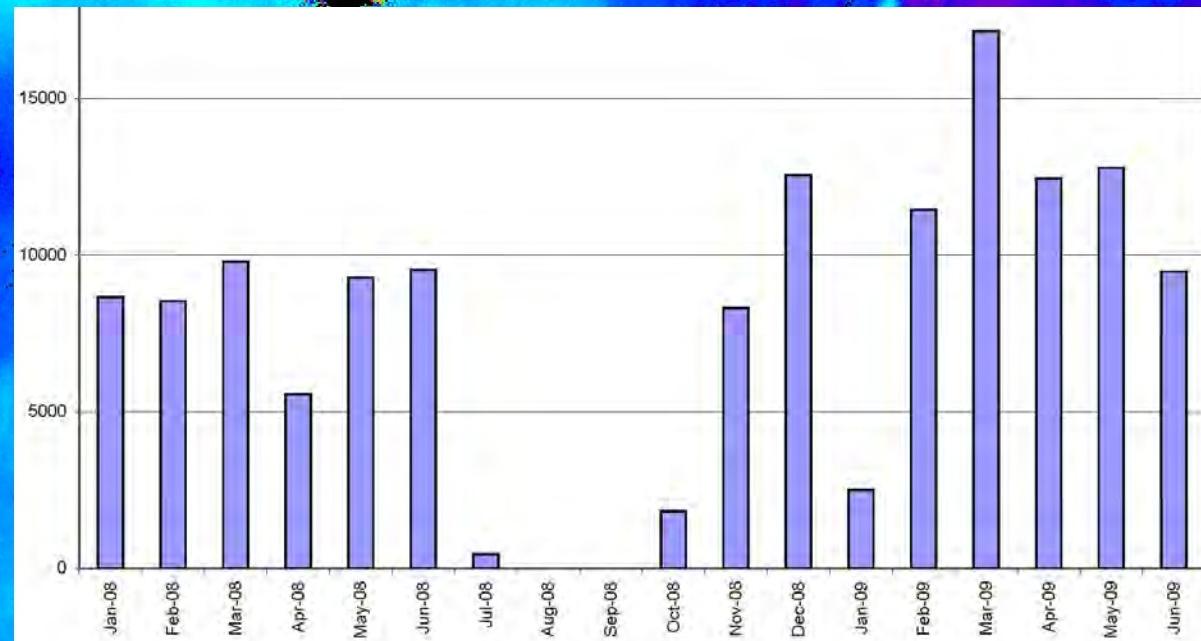
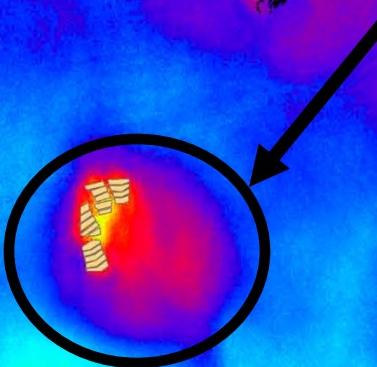
CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County 11/17/2007 To 11/01/2008

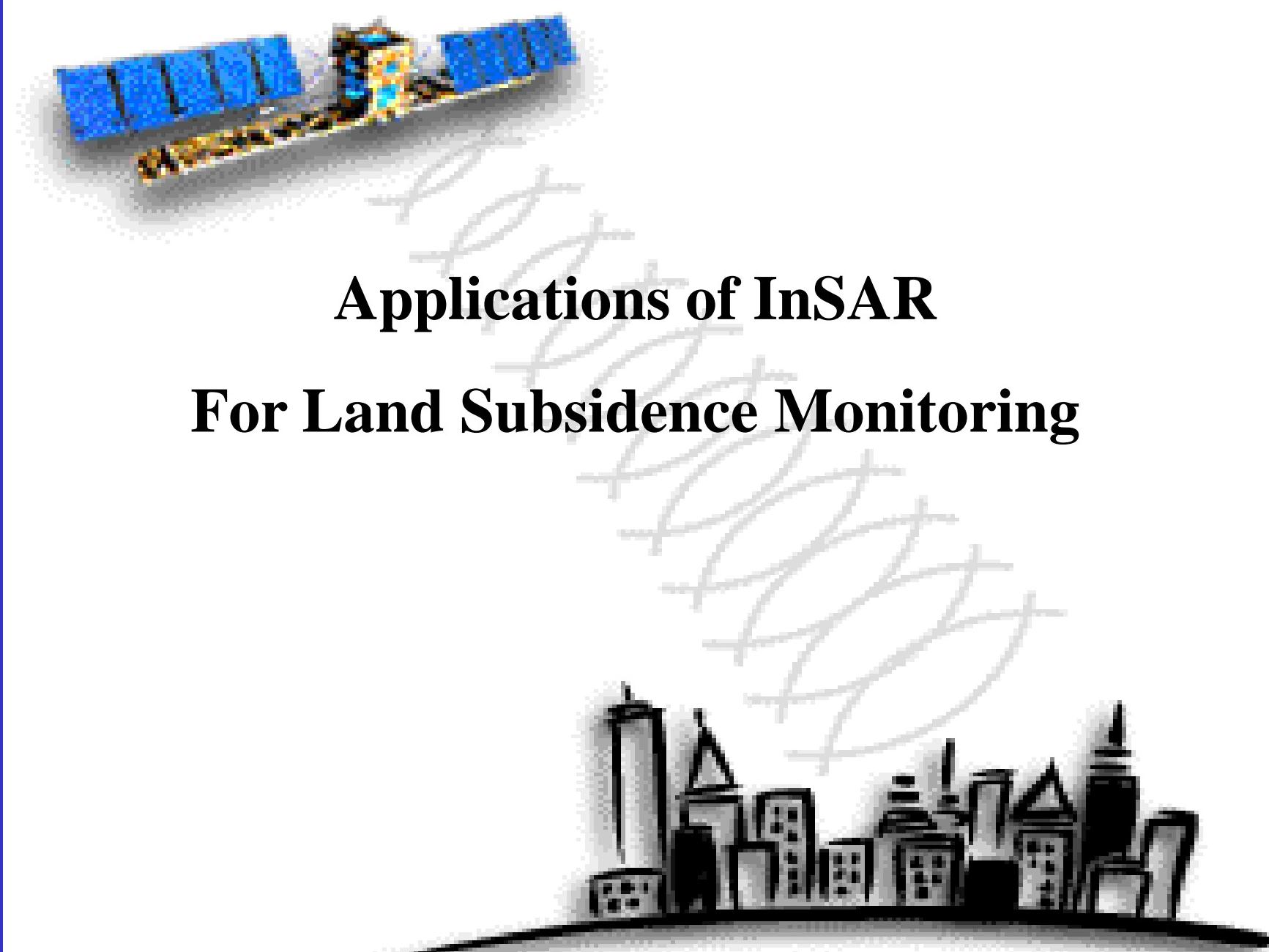


InSAR Used For Monitoring Artificial Recharge and Associated Uplift

CAP Tonopah Recharge Facility, Tonopah, Maricopa County 02/25/2006 To 10/28/2006

Land Subsidence is now occurring. WHY?

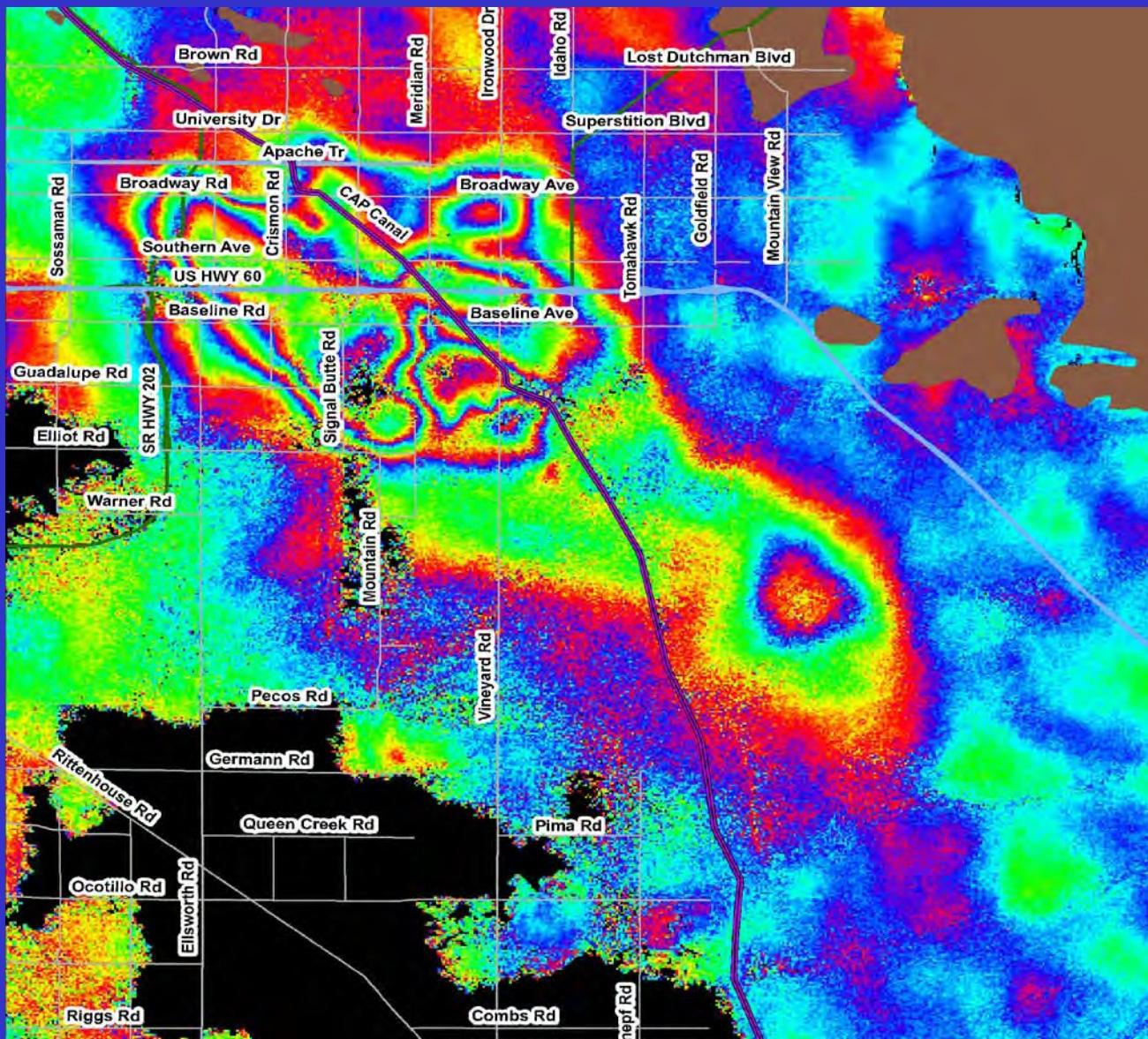




Applications of InSAR For Land Subsidence Monitoring

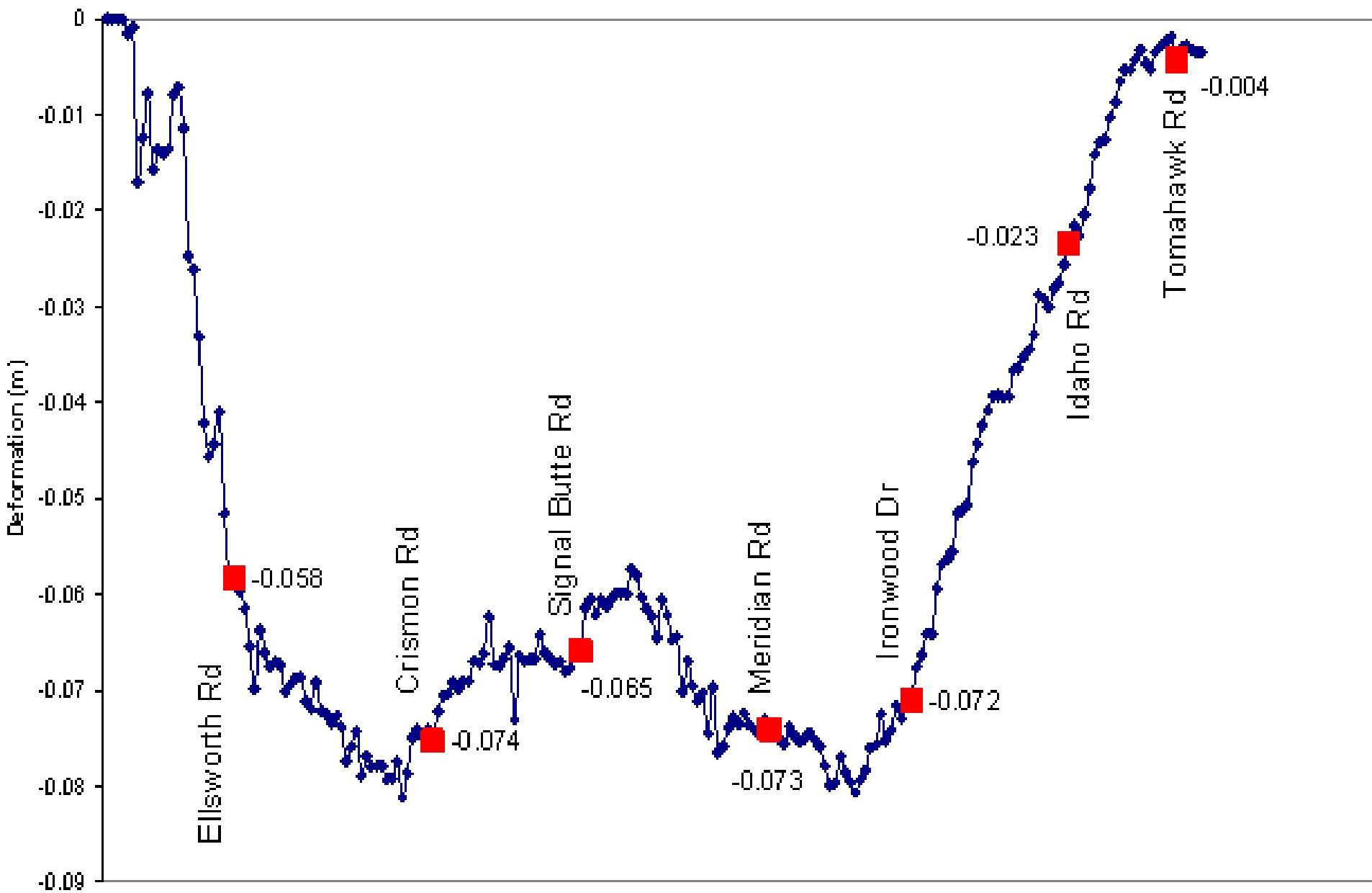
3.5 Year Time-Series Interferogram 10/20/2004 To 04/02/2008

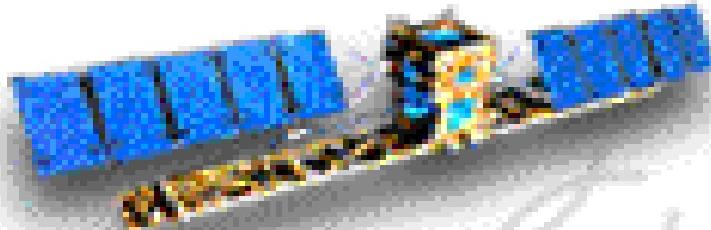
Hawk Rock Land Subsidence Feature in East Mesa/Apache Junction Area, Maricopa/Pinal Counties



US 60 Superstition Freeway Deformation

10/20/2004 to 04/02/2008

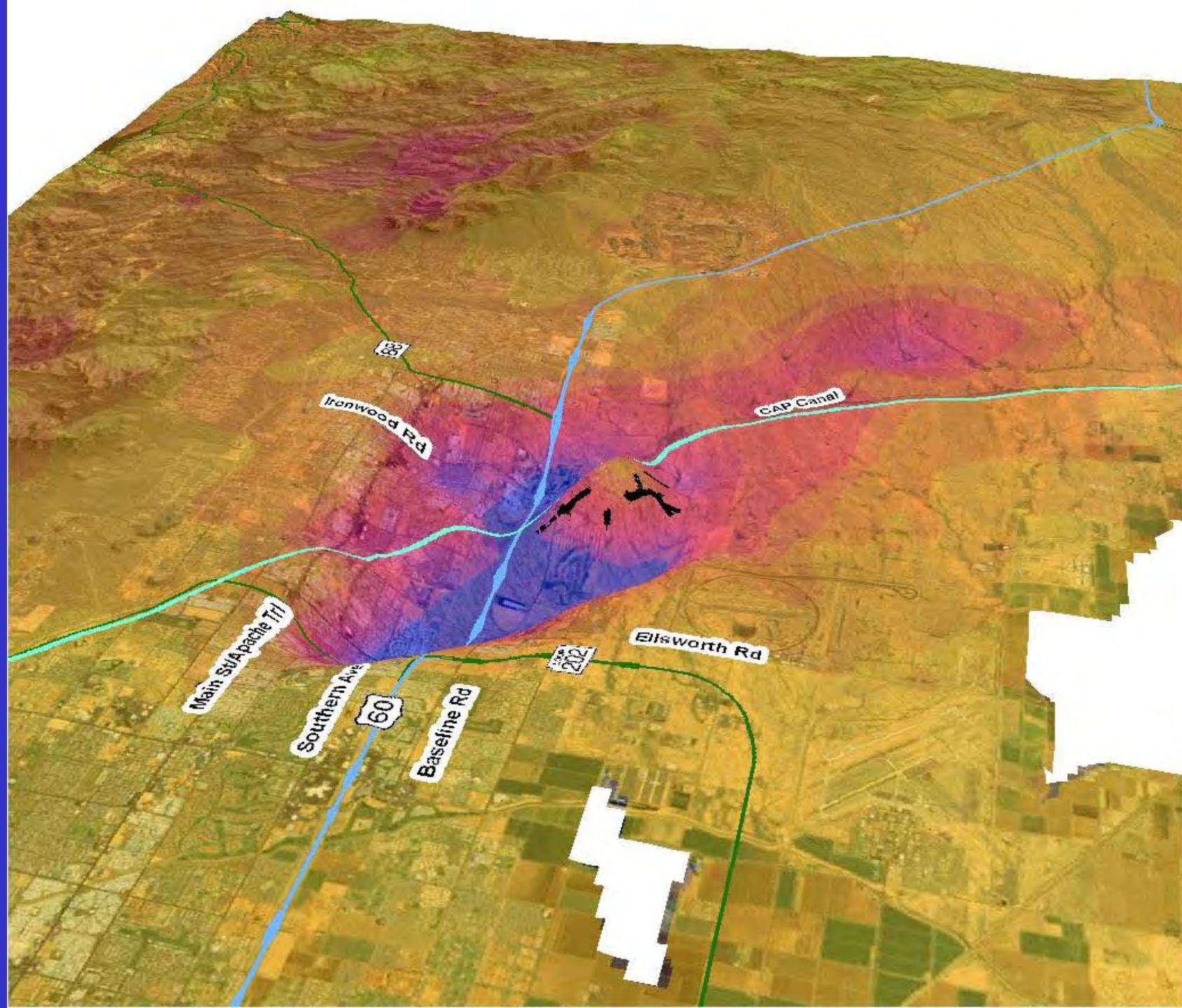


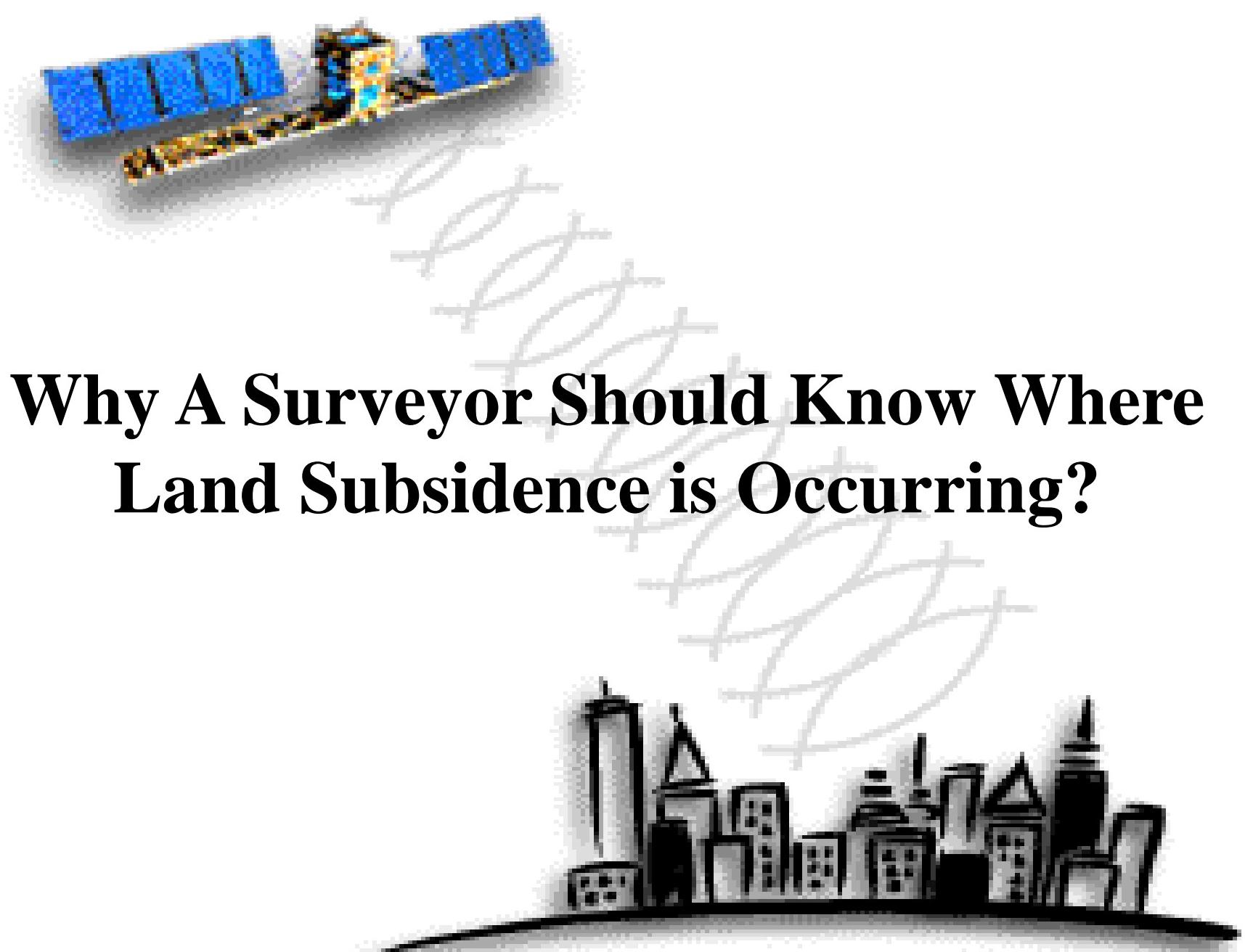


Enhanced 3D View

**Land Subsidence for the Hawk Rock Area in
Eastern Maricopa and Western Pinal Counties**



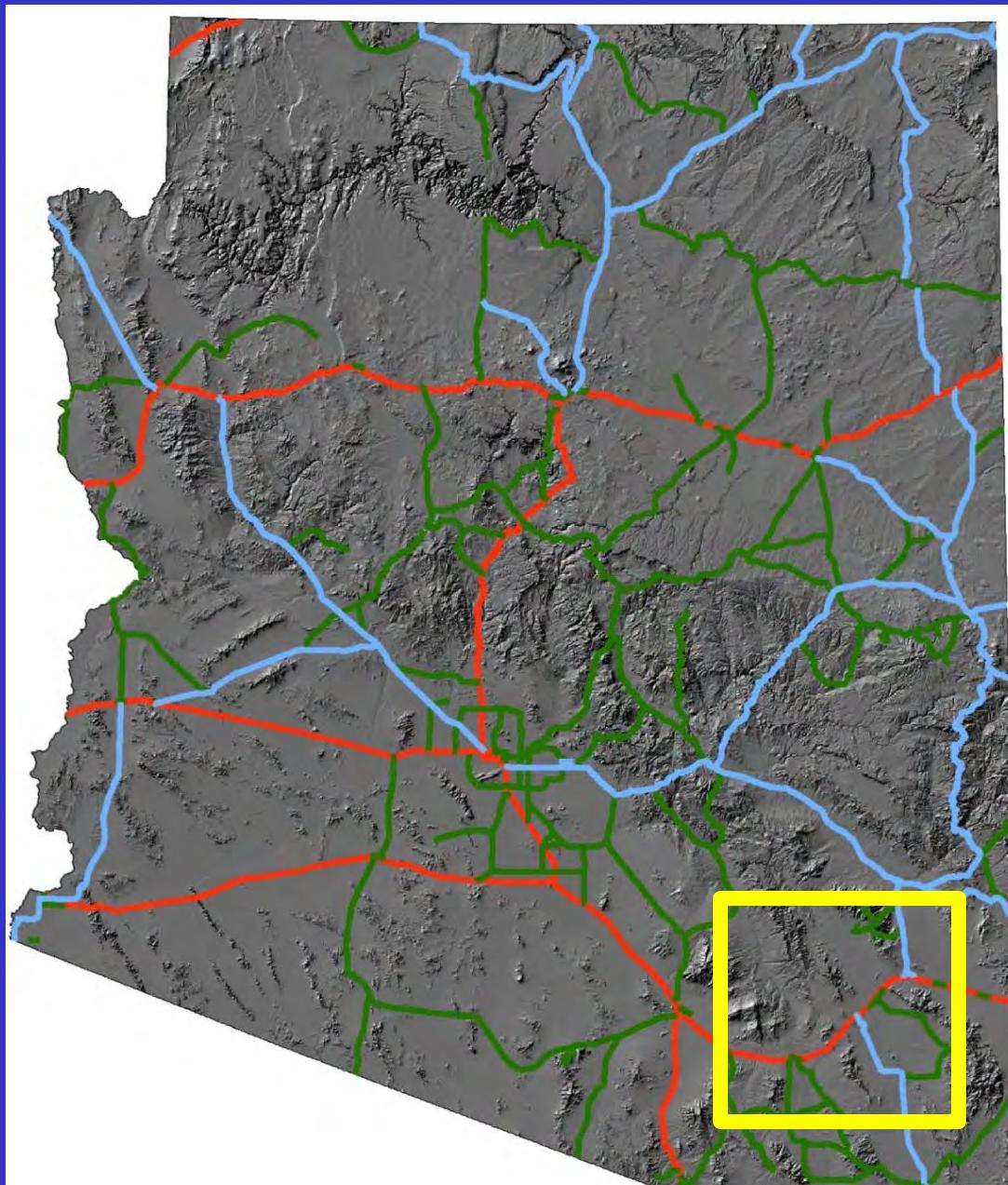




Why A Surveyor Should Know Where Land Subsidence is Occurring?

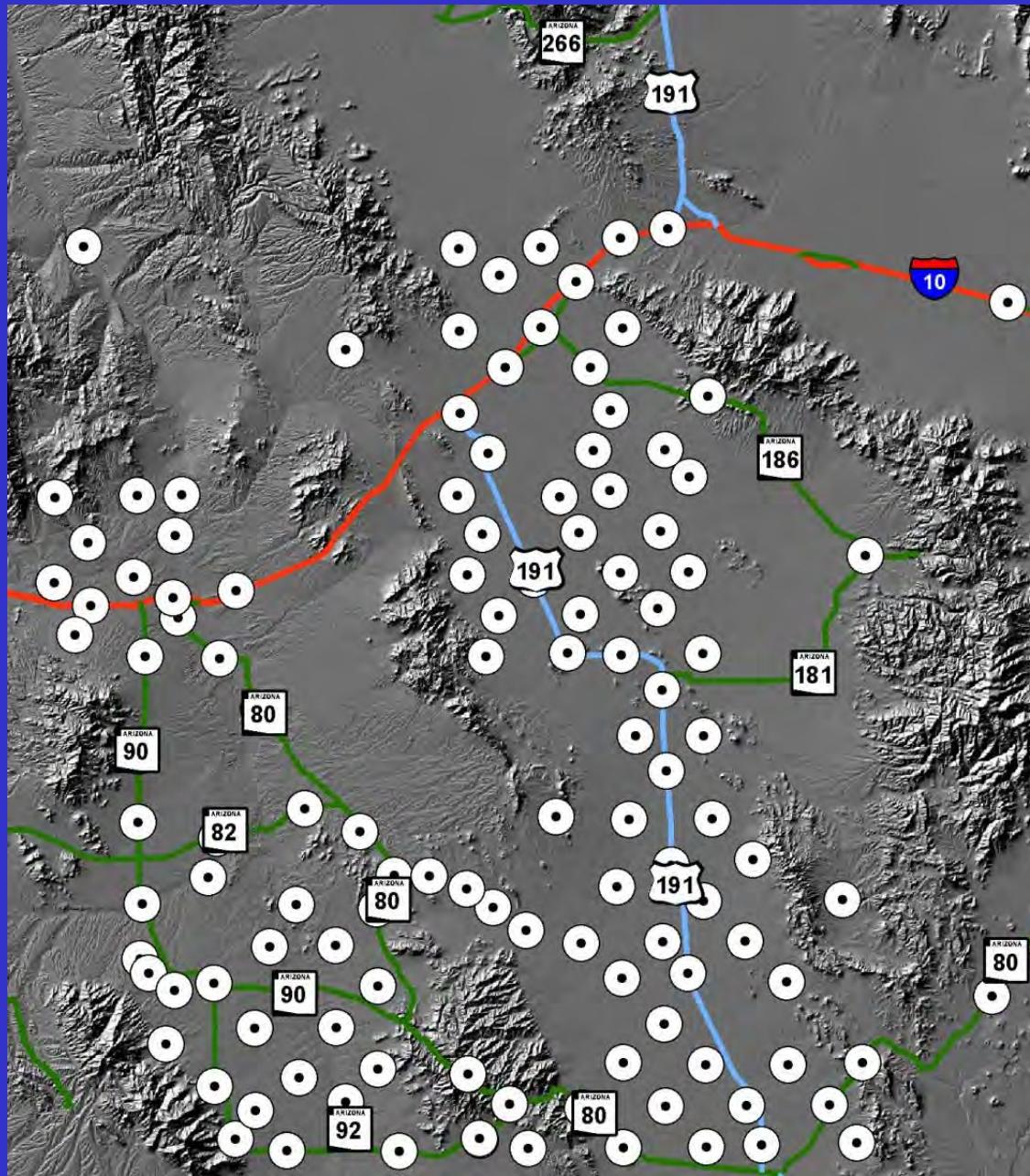
Why A Surveyor Should Know Where Land Subsidence is Occurring?

Cochise County Survey Control



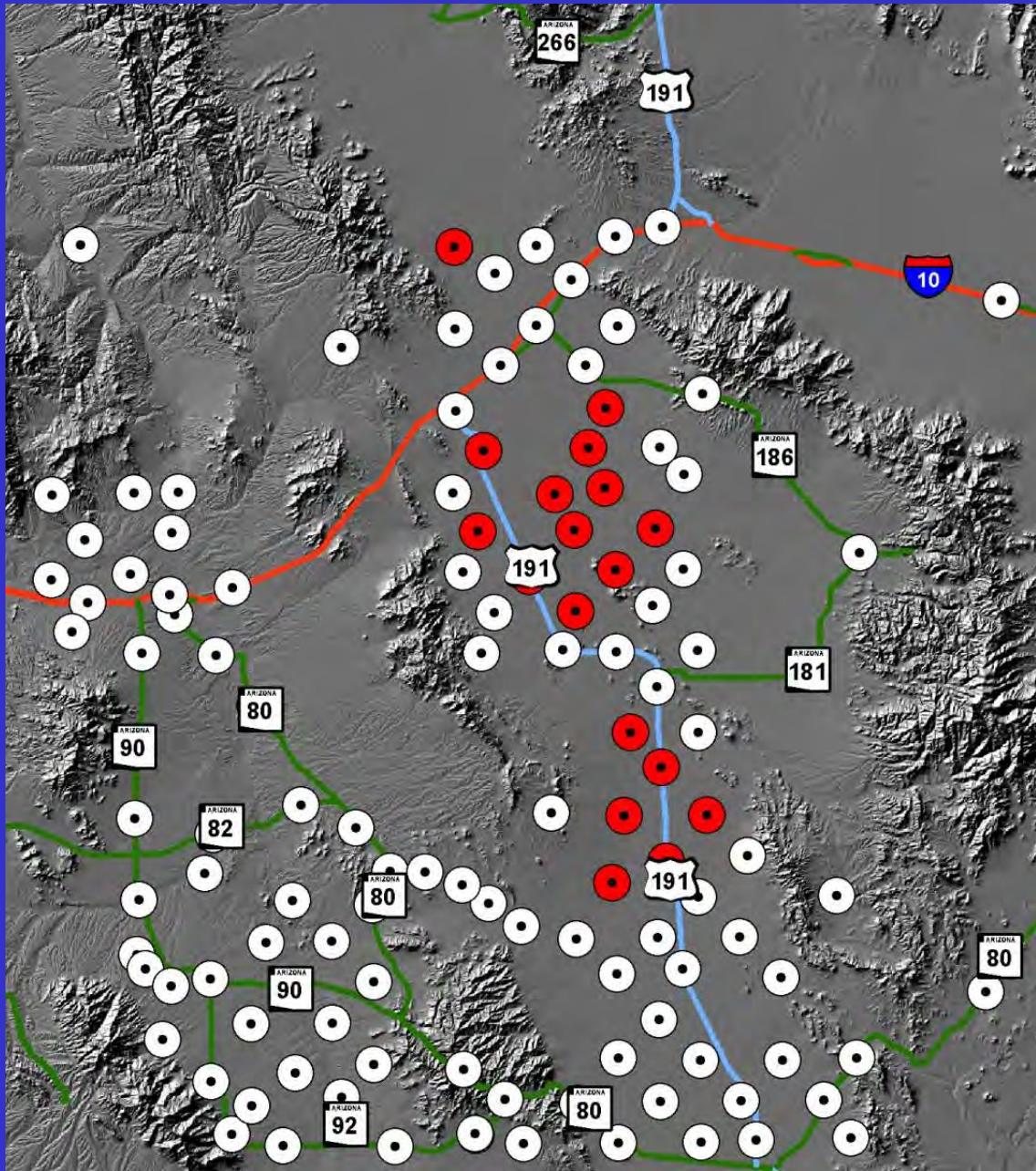
Why A Surveyor Should Know Where Land Subsidence is Occurring?

Cochise County Survey Control (White Dots)



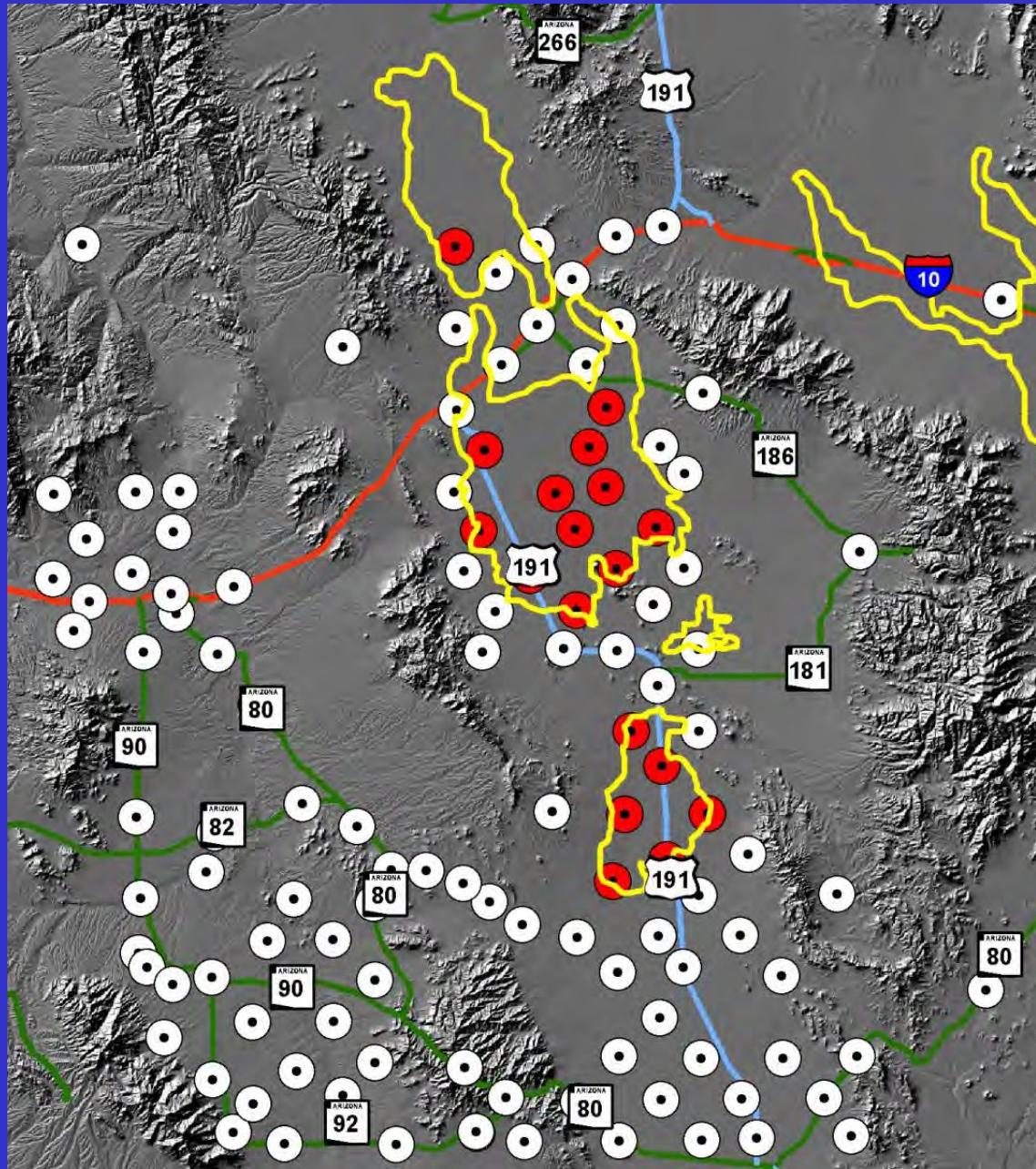
Why A Surveyor Should Know Where Land Subsidence is Occurring?

Cochise County Survey Control Affected By Land Subsidence (Red Dots)



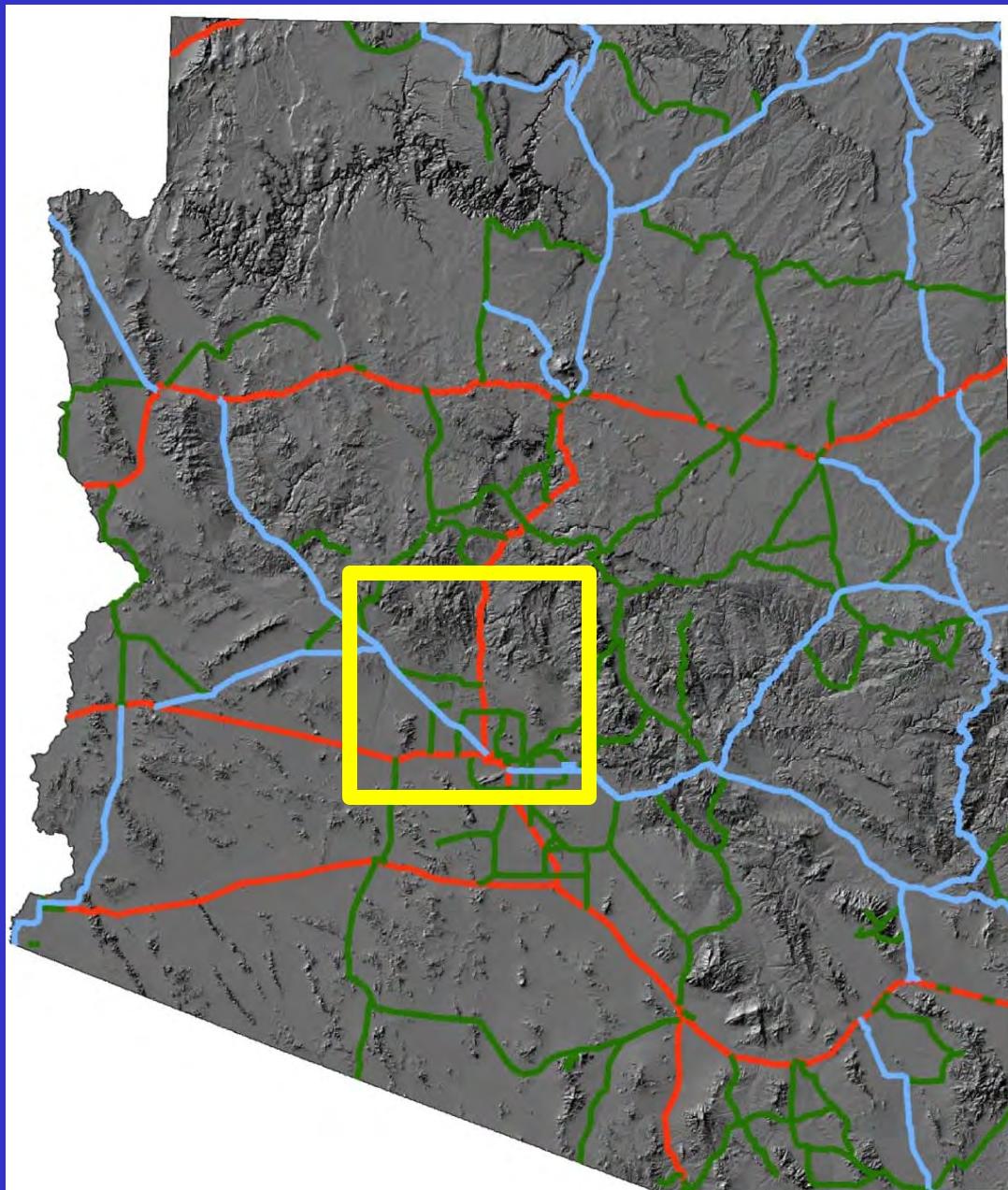
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Cochise County Survey Control Affected By Land Subsidence (Red Dots)



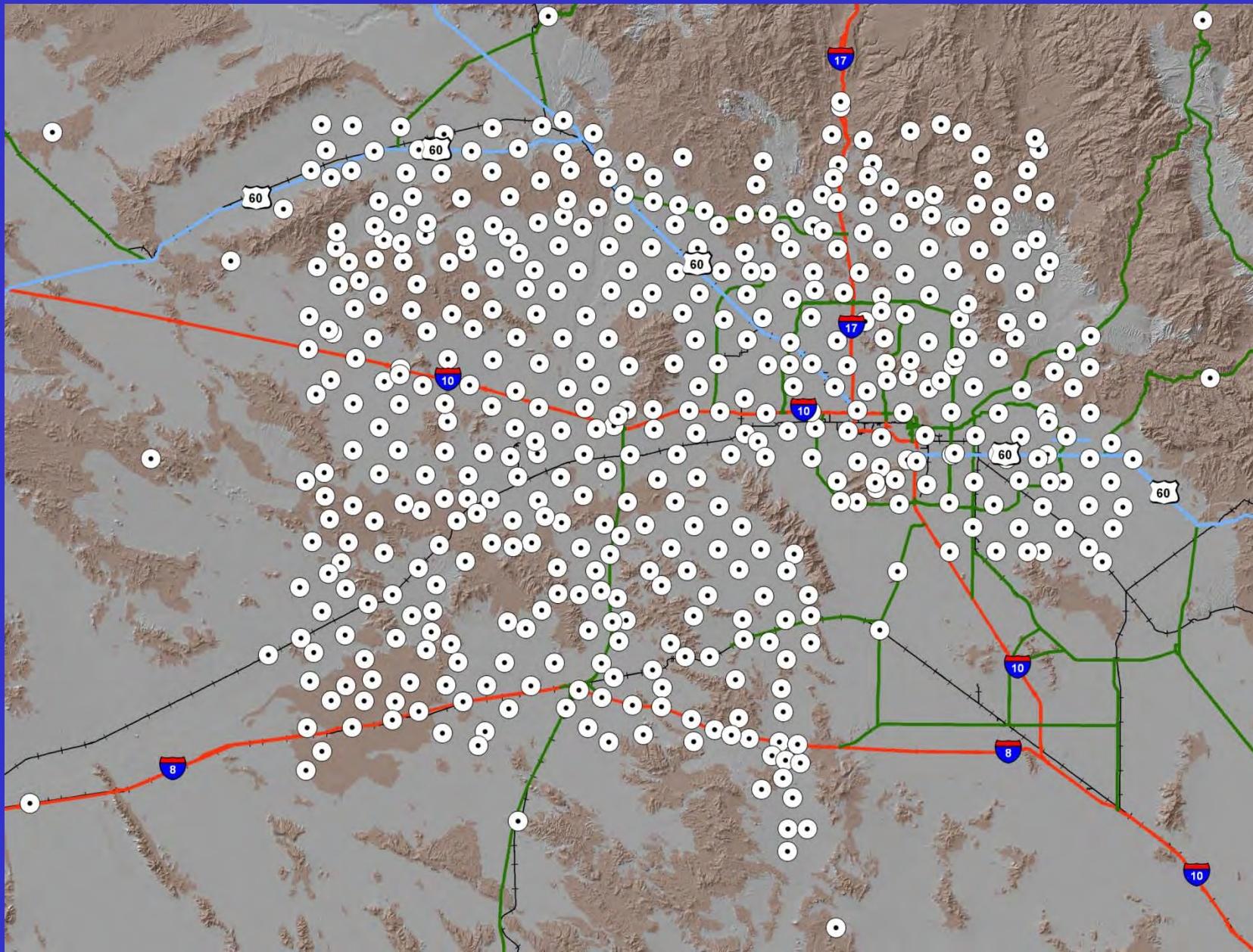
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Maricopa County Survey Control



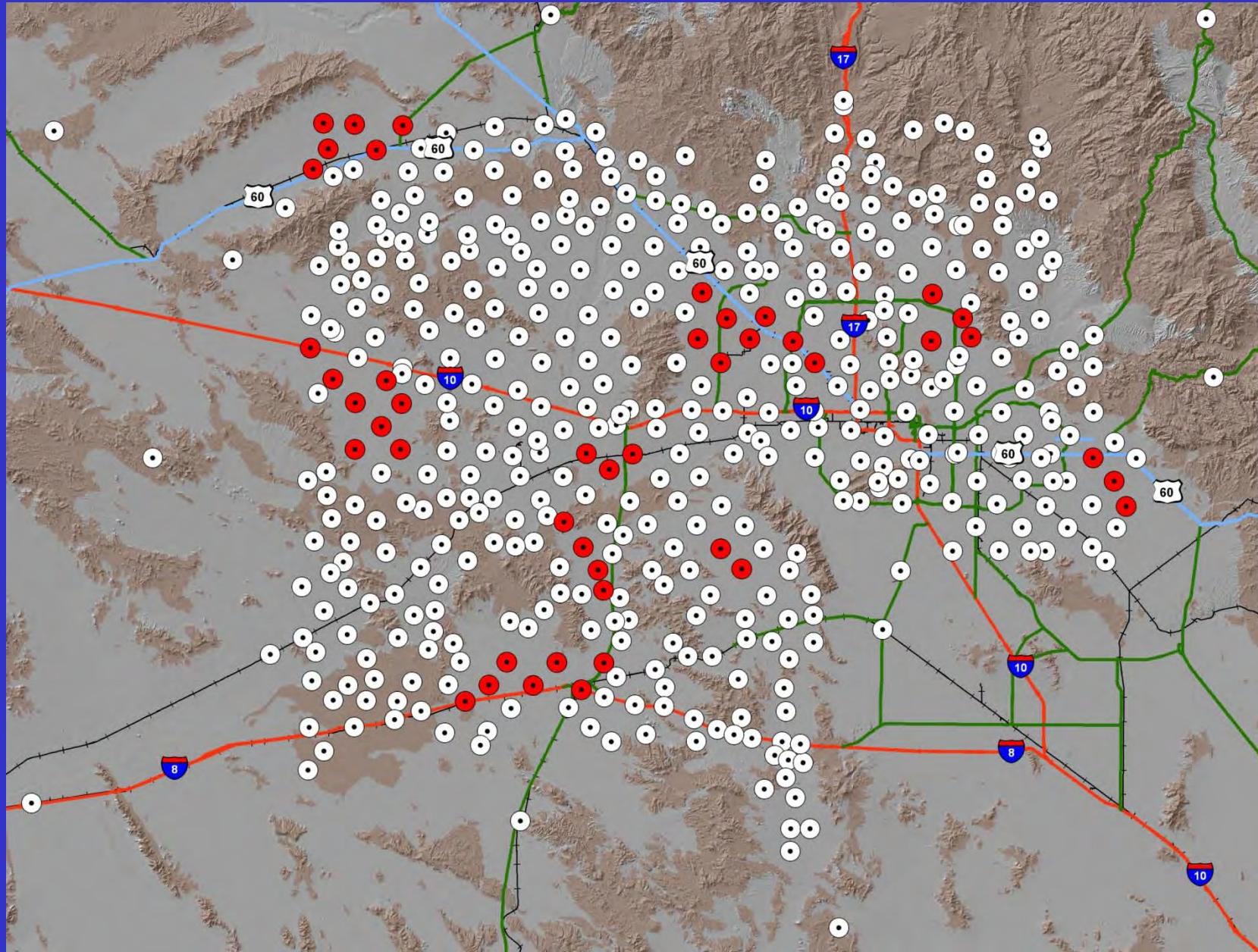
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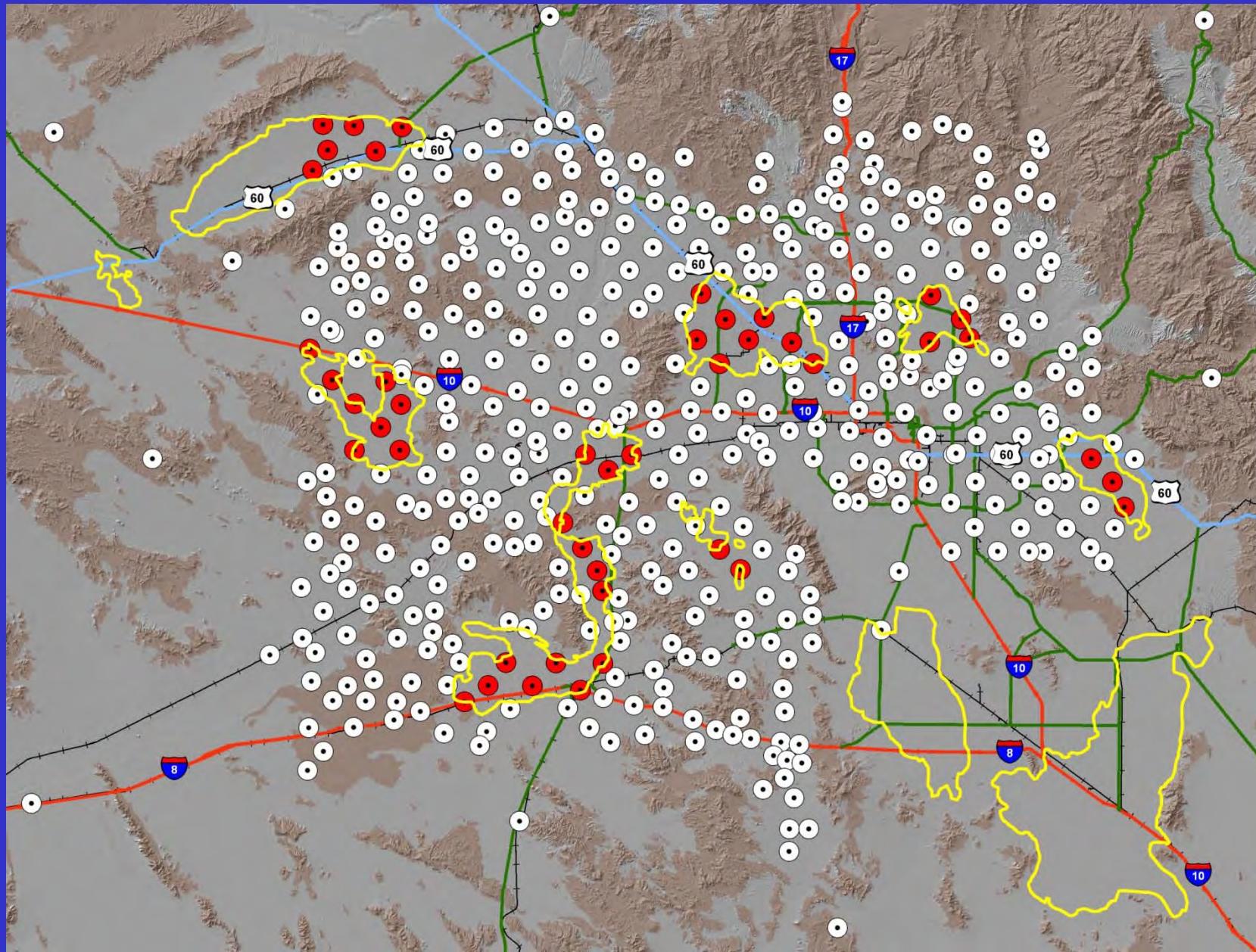
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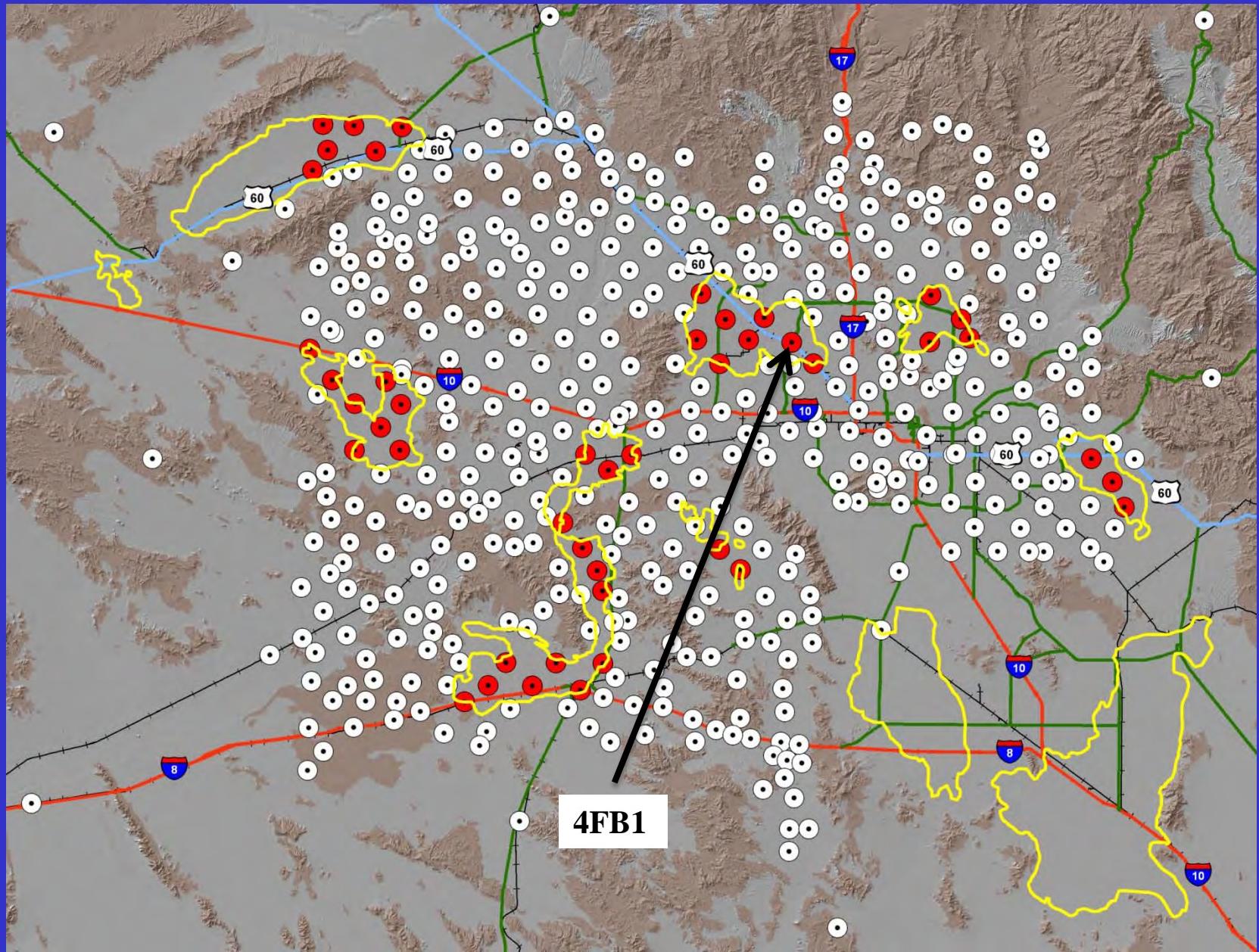
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Maricopa County Survey Control Affected By Land Subsidence (Red Dots)



Why A Surveyor Should Know Where Land Subsidence is Occurring?

Maricopa County Survey Control Affected By Land Subsidence (Red Dots)



Why A Surveyor Should Know Where Land Subsidence is Occurring?

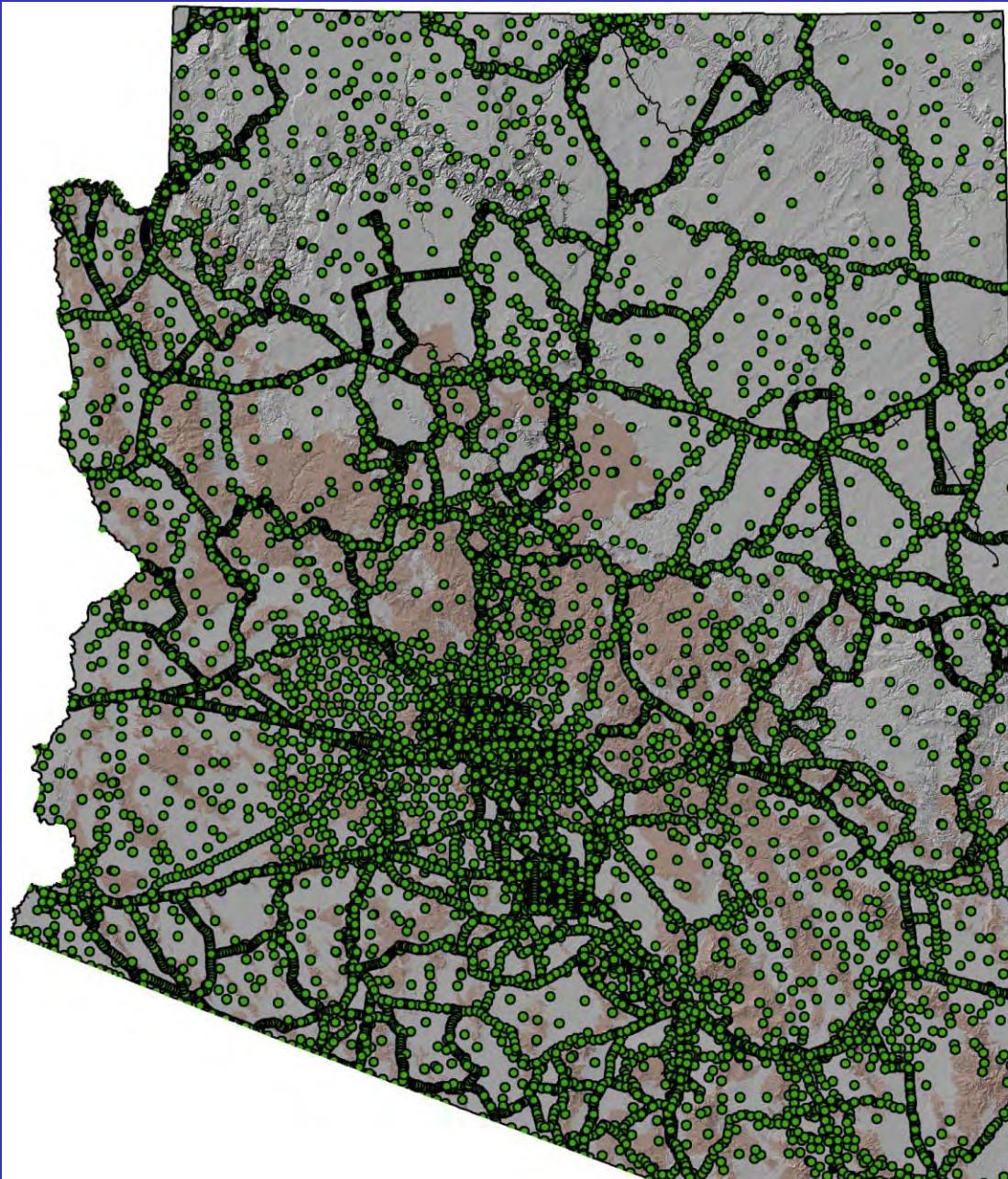
Maricopa County Survey Control Affected By Land Subsidence (Red Dots)

The NGS Data Sheet

DATABASE = , PROGRAM = datasheet, VERSION = 7.82
1 National Geodetic Survey, Retrieval Date = APRIL 16, 2010
AJ3849 *****
AJ3849 HT_MOD - This is a Height Modernization Survey Station.
AJ3849 DESIGNATION - 4FB1
AJ3849 PID - AJ3849
AJ3849 STATE/COUNTY- AZ/MARICOPA
AJ3849 USGS QUAD - EL MIRAGE (1982)
AJ3849
AJ3849 *CURRENT SURVEY CONTROL
AJ3849
AJ3849* NAD 83(2007) - 33 35 50.38588 (N) 112 21 02.02338 (W) ADJUSTED
AJ3849* NAVD 88 - 345.97 (meters) 1135.1 (feet) GPS OBS
AJ3849
AJ3849 EPOCH DATE - 2007.00
AJ3849 X - -2,022,428.502 (meters) COMP
AJ3849 Y - -4,918,821.679 (meters) COMP
AJ3849 Z - 3,509,505.916 (meters) COMP
AJ3849 LAPLACE CORR- 0.69 (seconds) DEFLEC09
AJ3849 ELLIP HEIGHT- 315.735 (meters) (02/10/07) ADJUSTED
AJ3849 GEOID HEIGHT- -30.22 (meters) GEOID09
AJ3849
AJ3849 ----- Accuracy Estimates (at 95% Confidence Level in cm) -----
AJ3849 Type PID Designation North East Ellip
AJ3849-----
AJ3849 NETWORK AJ3849 4FB1 0.78 0.69 1.18
AJ3849-----
AJ3849
AJ3849.The horizontal coordinates were established by GPS observations
AJ3849.and adjusted by the National Geodetic Survey in February 2007.
AJ3849
AJ3849
AJ3849 STATION RECOVERY (2007)
AJ3849
AJ3849' RECOVERY NOTE BY MARICOPA CO DOT 2007 (BPD)
AJ3849' FOUND THE MONUMENT IN GOOD CONDITION HOWEVER IT APPEARS IT IS
AJ3849' SUBSIDING. WE PERFORMED FAST STATIC GPS AND IT SHOWS TO BE DOWN ABOUT
AJ3849' 0.30 FEET.
AJ3849'

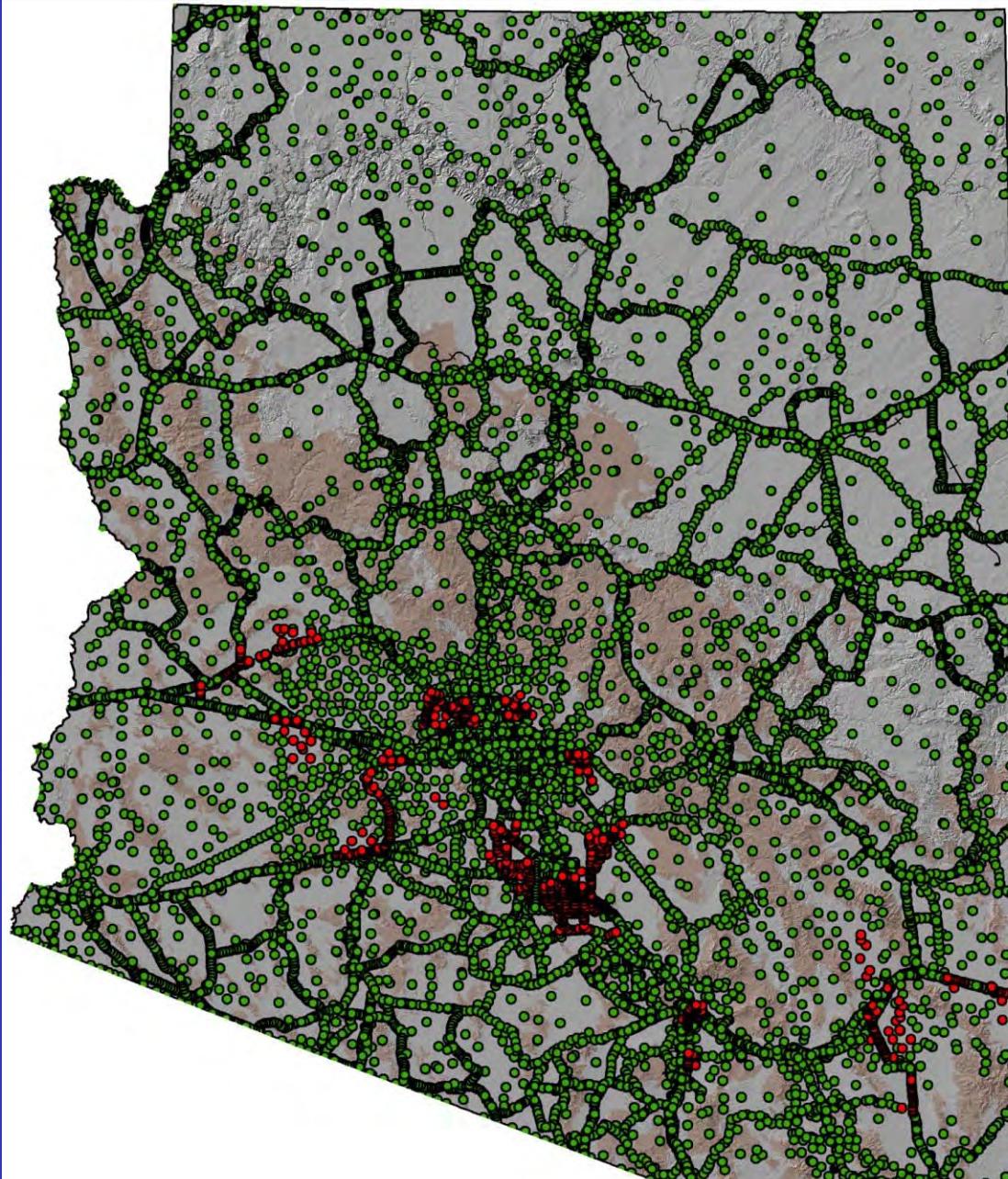
Why A Surveyor Should Know Where Land Subsidence is Occurring?

Arizona Survey Control According to the National Geodetic Survey (Green Dots)



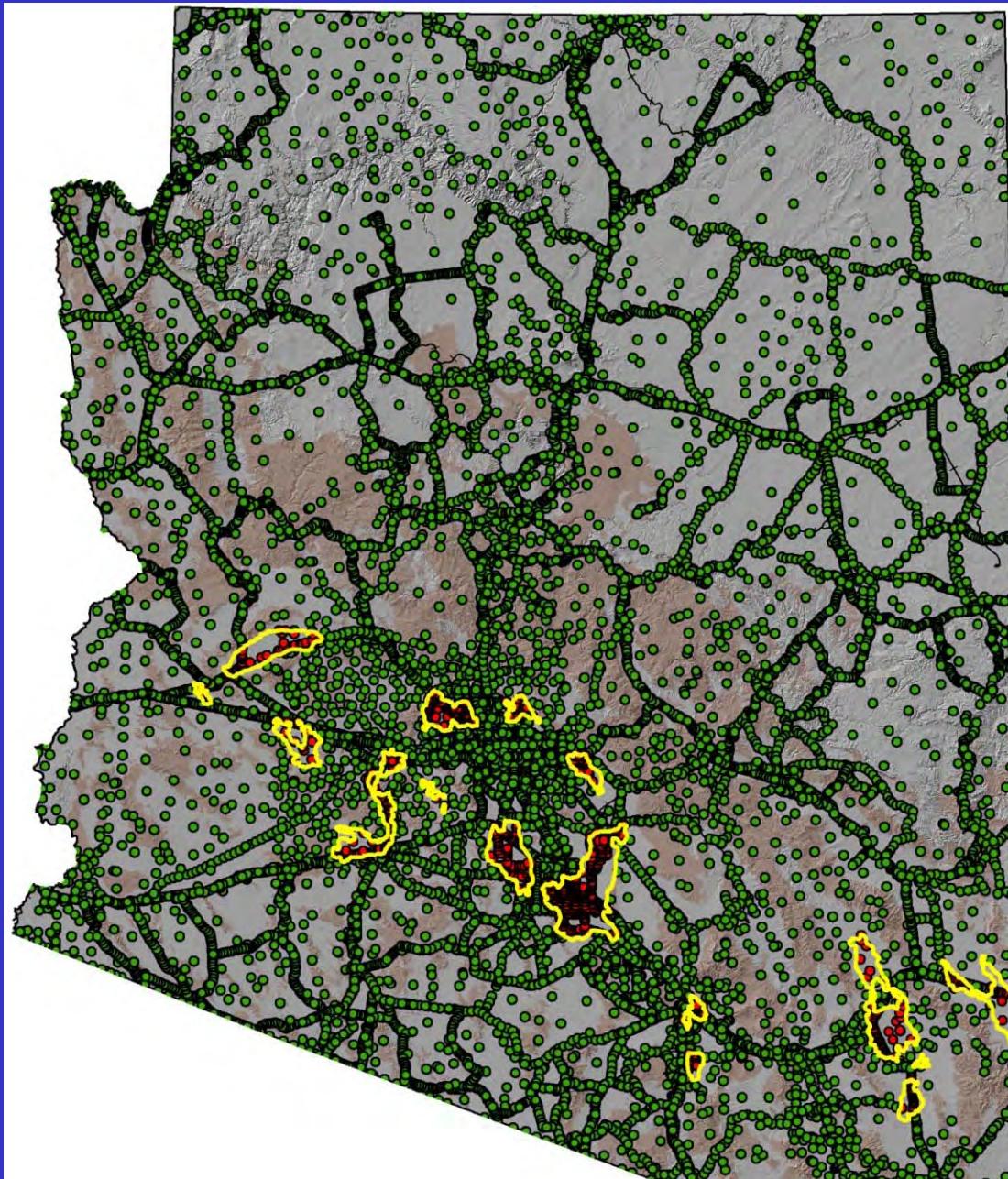
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Arizona Survey Control Affected By Land Subsidence (Red Dots)



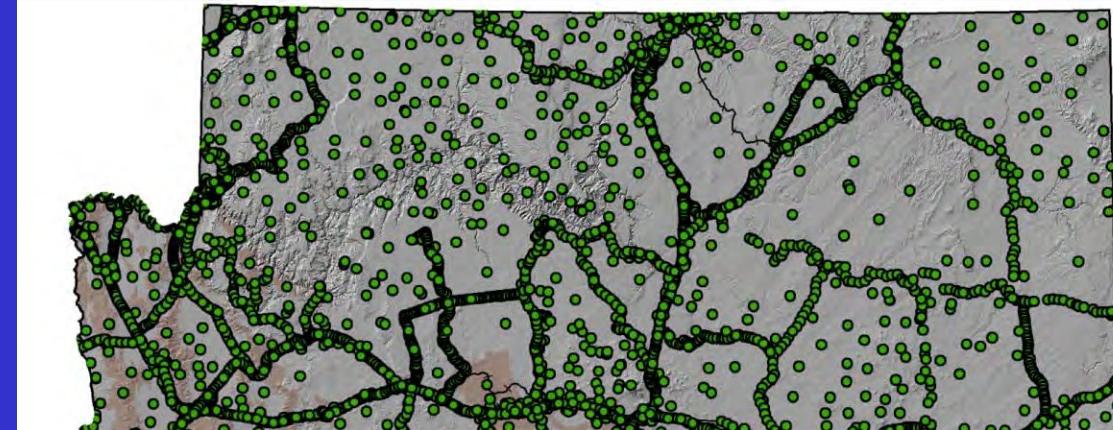
Why A Surveyor Should Know Where Land Subsidence is Occurring?

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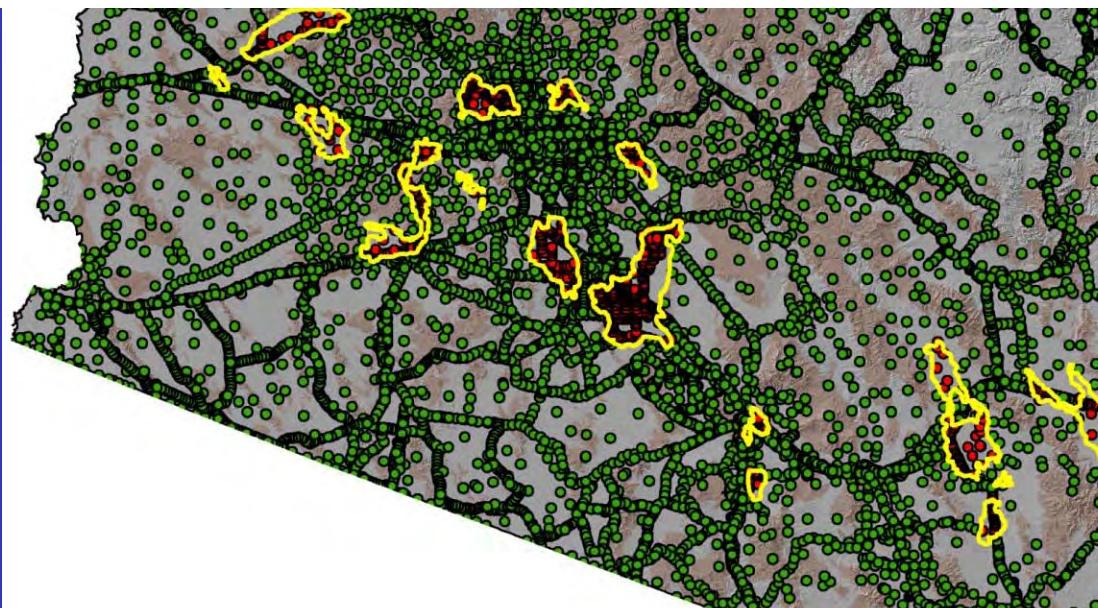


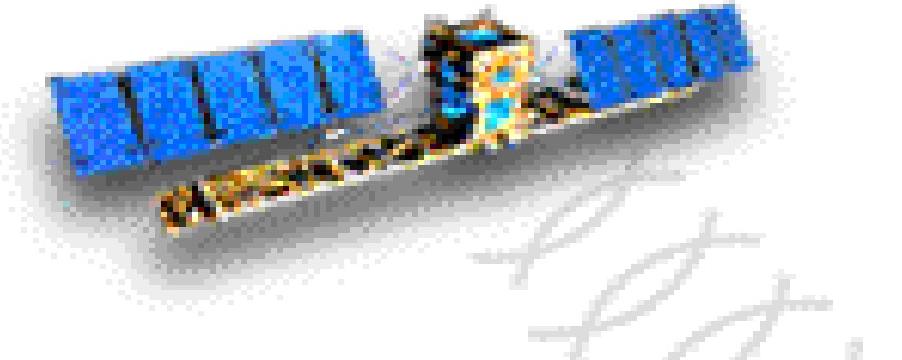
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**1,222 Survey Monuments
Affected by Land Subsidence**





Surveyed Elevations May Not Be Accurate



Old home elevations called into question

By Kyle Peveto The Beaumont Enterprise, Texas

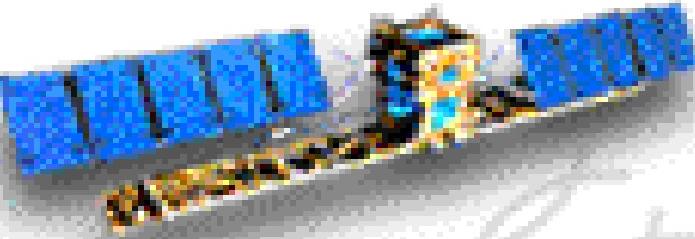
Publication: The Beaumont Enterprise (Texas)

Date: Monday, February 16 2009

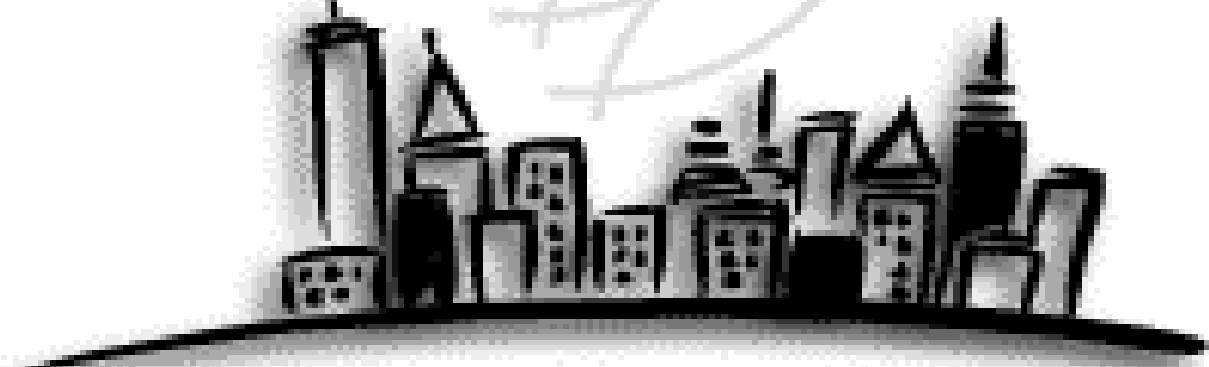
Feb. 16--Documents certifying the height of Southeast Texas properties above sea level may be as worthless as the homes flooded during Hurricane Ike.

Elevation certificates, needed for new construction permits in flood zones and flood insurance applications, are based on decades-old government monuments that some property surveying experts say are unreliable and have been corrupted.

Surveyors "have to depend on these things, and that's what happened in this case, where the monument was inspected in 1959 for the last time, and in 1980, when local surveyors used it, there had been 3 feet of subsidence," Gilley said. "But nobody knew that."



Floodplain Changed by Land Subsidence



Floodplain Changed by Land Subsidence Centennial Wash in the McMullen Valley Maricopa and La Paz Counties



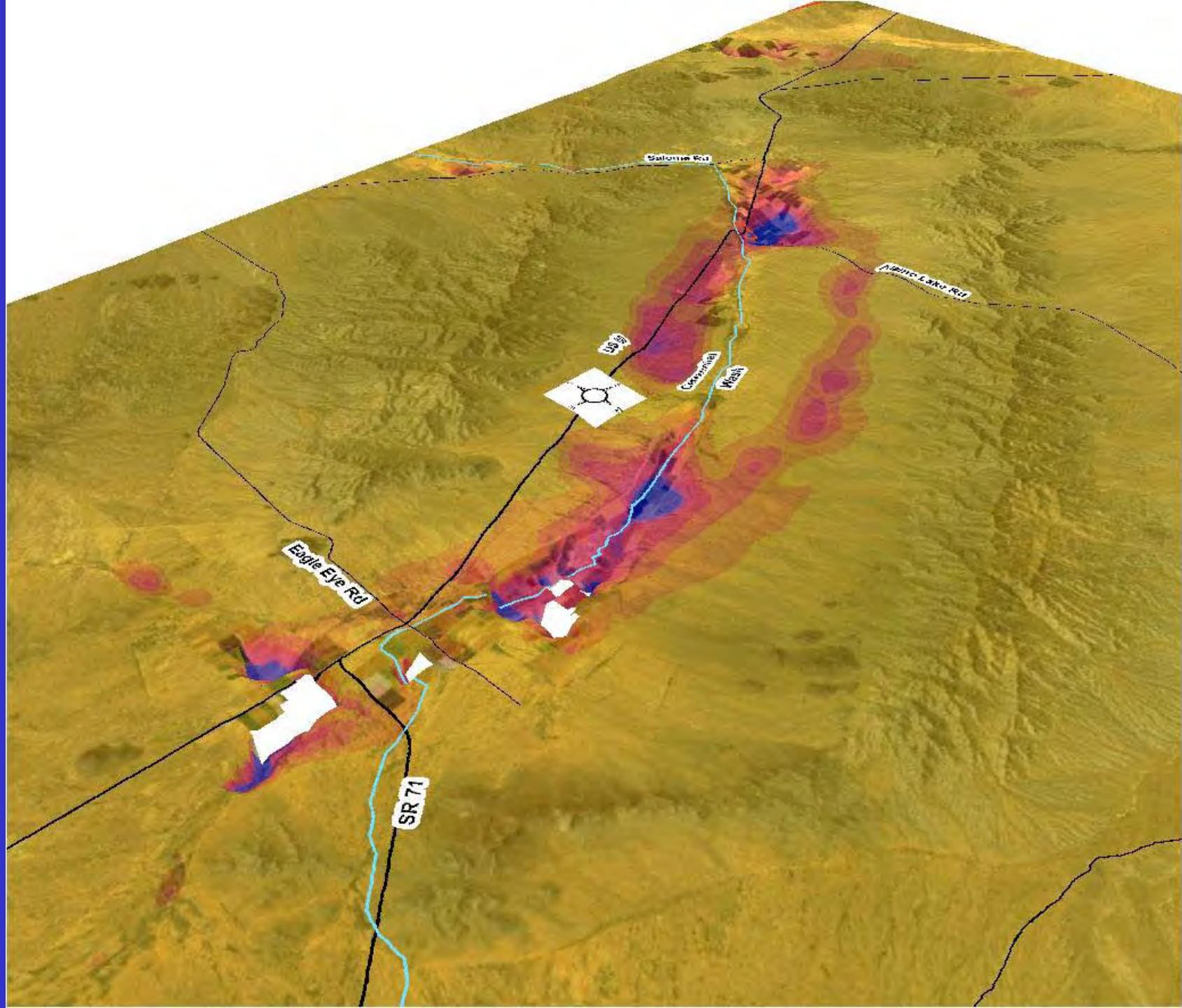
Town of Wenden Flooding January 2010



Photo Courtesy of La Paz County

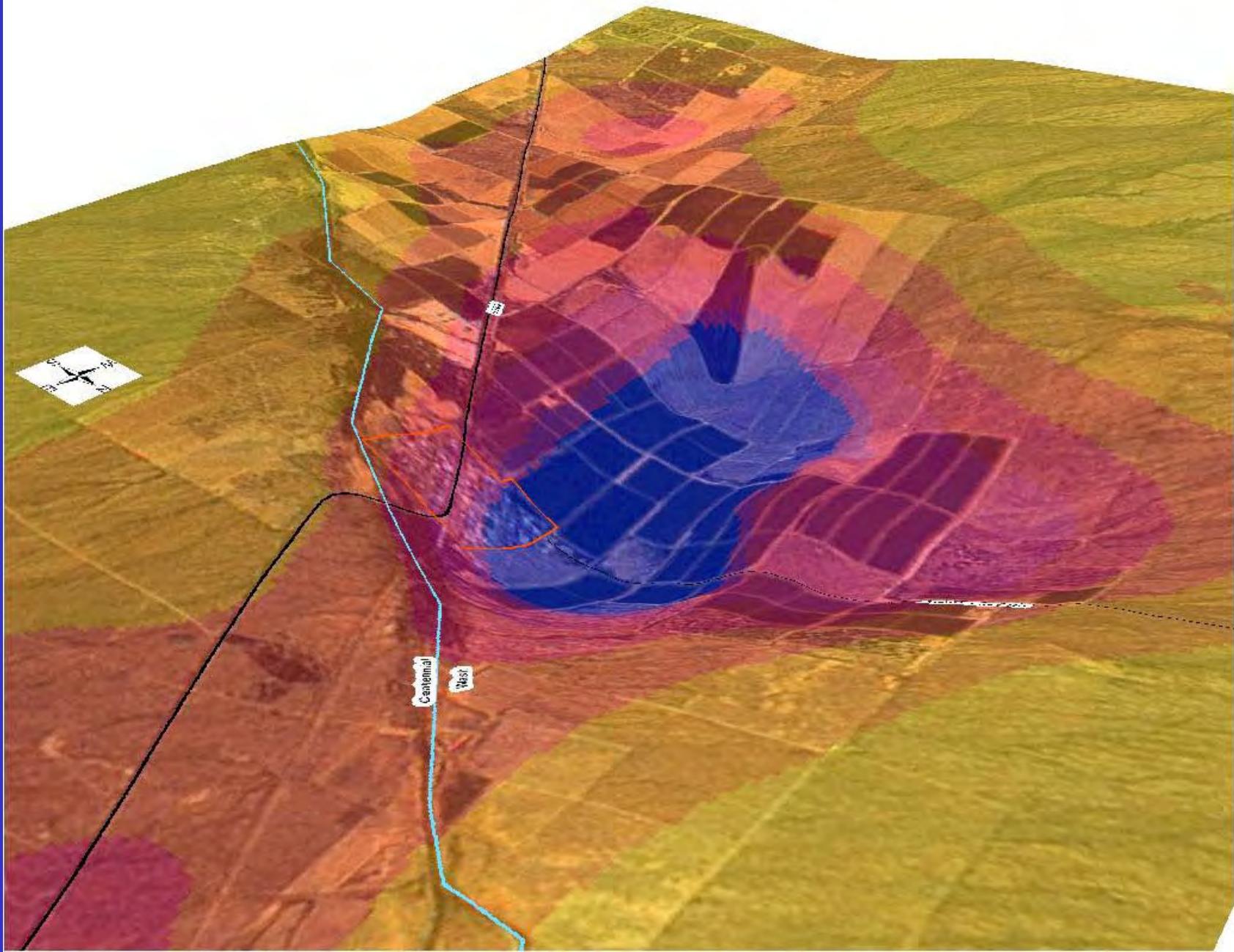
Enhanced 3D View

Land Subsidence for the McMullen Valley



Enhanced 3D View

Land Subsidence for the Town of Wenden



Looking North

US60

Alamo Lake Rd

Centennial Wash

Photo Courtesy of La Paz County

Centennial Wash

Looking South

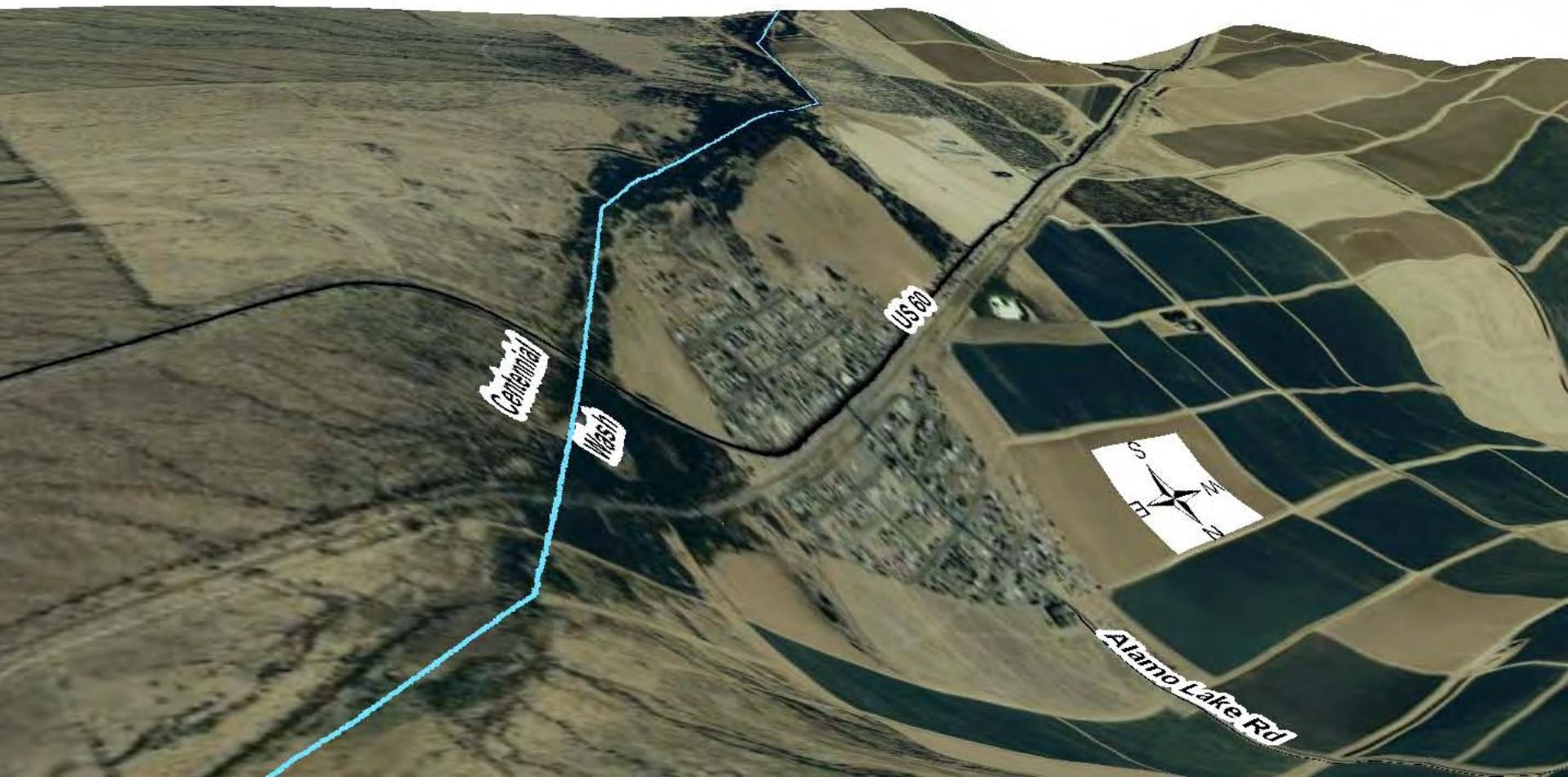
US60

Alamo Lake Rd



Photo Courtesy of La Paz County

Town of Wenden Virtual View Enhanced Land Subsidence February 2009 to February 2010



Looking North

US60

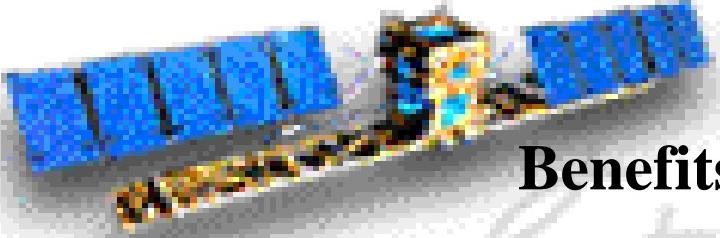
Alamo Lake Rd

Centennial Wash

Photo Courtesy of La Paz County

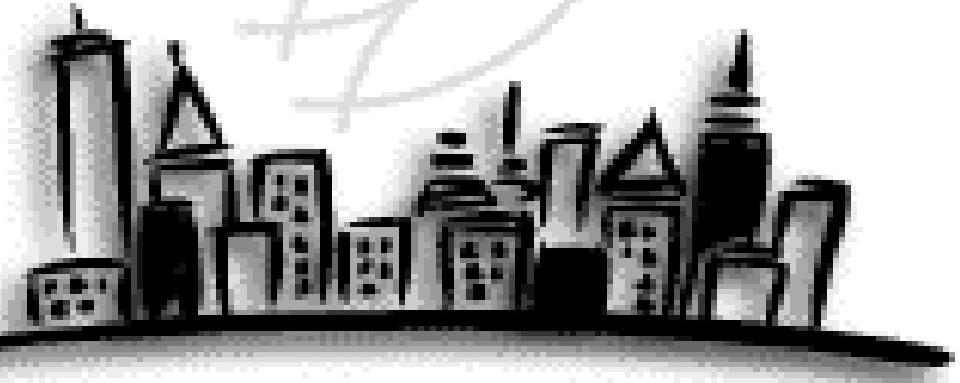
Presentation Review





Benefits From InSAR

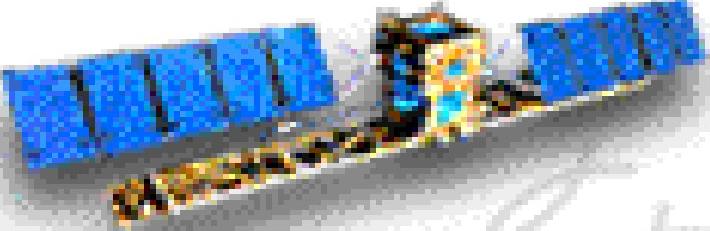
- Greatly improved land subsidence monitoring efforts across Arizona.
- Developed important partnerships with other State, County, and Local Agencies providing land subsidence data for their monitoring efforts.
- Developed and published land subsidence maps for the State of Arizona.
- Greatly improved awareness of land subsidence and the potential problems caused by land subsidence.





Land Subsidence and InSAR Review

- Subsidence is a significant problem in the Southwestern U.S.
 - Land subsidence should be monitored on an annual basis to monitor existing features and to detect new areas of land subsidence.
 - InSAR is a valuable resource for monitoring land deformation, both subsidence and uplift.
 - Various Federal, State, County, and Local Agencies use InSAR for land subsidence monitoring.
- 



Closing Remarks

- You should now have a better understanding about land subsidence and how it can be monitored on a regional and local scale.
 - Monitoring land subsidence using InSAR by hydrologist, geologists, surveyors, engineers, GIS professionals, floodplain managers, and scientists has increased dramatically over the past ten years.
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Questions?

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